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Reagan's Tougher Trade Stand

Policy Shift Angers Allies

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Despite its

self-proclaimed free-trade rhetoric,

Reagan administration recently

has taken special measures to help

farmers, lumber companies,

chicken-tail makers, semiconductor

producers and other groups

fighting foreign competition.

The shift to what officials here

call a "more aggressive" trade

policy already has bred con-

fusion in the European

community, Japan and several de-

veloping countries, including such

debtor nations as Brazil.

Many experts in and out of the

administration say that the spate of

actions by the administration is

part of a defensive strategy

aimed at limiting congressional

support for protectionist legisla-

tion.

In a speech delivered Thursday

in Vancouver, British Columbia,

President George Bush de-

clared recent tariffs on some Ce-

lebian products as necessary to

protect "national medicine" from

foreign competition.

But in the current trade

environment, the new U.S. im-

port restrictions have led to retaliatory

tariffs against American exports by

Canada and the EC, the two

greatest U.S. trading partners.

The United States trade repre-

sentative, Clayton K. Yeutter, has

said that the disputes are only

temporary, and maintains that

they are not unusual in the context

of more than \$1 trillion a year in

trade.

But some international experts

say that the current trade

policy is a step toward a global

trade system.

See TRADE, Page 2

Moscow

Still Seeks A Summit

But Gorbachev

Questions U.S.

SALT Decision

By Celestine Bohlen

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail G. Gor-

bachev, the Soviet leader, said Mon-

day in a report to the Communist

Party Central Committee that a

second summit meeting with Pres-

ident Ronald Reagan was possible

if the atmosphere is conducive to

"real agreements."

"We are not slamming shut the

door," Mr. Gorbachev said, ac-

cording to a report issued by Tass,

the Soviet news agency.

Mr. Gorbachev questioned re-

cent actions by the United States,

including its announcement that it

no longer will be bound by the

strategic arms treaty known as

SALT-2.

"Do they in Washington really

want a new meeting," Mr. Gorba-

chev asked, "or is it all about it

simply an attempt to defuse the

world public opinion?"

Mr. Gorbachev revealed some of

the points in a recent Soviet arms

control package put forth at the

U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva.

He said that the Soviet proposal

included a mutual 15-year commit-

ment to the Anti-Ballistic Missile

Treaty, a limit on space defense

research and a limit on strategic

arms.

"The question of medium-range

weapons capable of reaching the

territory of the other side, includ-

ing that of long-range cruise mis-

siles, could be solved separately,"

he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said that the

Soviet Union has made "new steps

facilitating the search for mutual

acceptable solutions" at the Geneva

negotiations.

"If the American side ignores

this time as well our initiative,"

Tass quoted Mr. Gorbachev as say-

ing, "it will become clear that the

present U.S. administration is play-

ing an extremely dangerous game

in the area of international security

which threatens the future of man-

kind."

Mr. Gorbachev said that the

Soviet Union is alarmed by the "ex-

cessive behavior" in refusing to join

in a Soviet moratorium on nuclear

testing that has been extended until

1990. He said that the test ban

had been reinforced by the

experience of the nuclear accident

at Chernobyl on April 26.

Details of Geneva Proposal

Mr. Gorbachev said that the

Soviet Union wants the United States

to limit the development of space

weapons for 15 years in exchange

for nuclear missile cuts. The Asso-

ciated Press reported from Mos-

cow.

He said that the proposal would

limit each side to 8,000 warheads

and 1,600 delivery vehicles. The de-

tails were announced by the Soviet

media.

South African Blacks Boycott Work



Some white South Africans commemorating the Soweto anniversary sent flowers for black residents of Soweto to a church in Johannesburg on Monday. Others organized an airship of flowers over the township. Photographers were banned from any scenes of unrest.



Javier Pérez de Cuéllar at a Paris UN conference on sanctions Monday, Page 2.

Government

Widens Ban On Press

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — Millions

of blacks, defying the government's

most severe crackdown on dissent,

stayed away from work Monday in

a sullen and subdued protest to

mark the 10th anniversary of the

1976 township uprising.

The authorities, meanwhile, re-

ported eight more blacks dead in

township violence since a national

state of emergency was decreed

Thursday. They ordered the most

sweeping restrictions on media

coverage of the divided nation

since the National Party came to

power in 1948.

The government's Bureau for In-

formation — the sole source of offi-

cial news about the emergency —

ordered foreign journalists not to

transmit statements that could be

deemed "subversive" while the po-

lice commissioner, General Johan-

n P. Coetzee, banned all journalists

from the nation's black townships

and banned any reporting of secu-

rity forces actions or deployments.

The new measure complemented

existing censorship under the

emergency decree preventing jour-

nalists from identifying themselves

as reporters and from reporting a

wide range of political utterances.

This dispute was written after

the announcement of South Afri-

ca's new censorship regulations.

The regulations prevent journalists

from reporting on the deployment

of police or the deployment

of troops.

See SOUTH AFRICA, Page 2

Dole Is Successfully Courting Right

In Drive for Presidential Nomination

By Helen Dewar

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Sena-

tor Bob Dole of Kansas appeared

before the Republican National

convention in 1984, he was given a

10-minute slot that would have been

the last of the night. He was

propped up by a "tax collector for

the welfare state" which is what

he conservatives were calling

him.

Within months, as Mr. Dole took

over as Senate majority leader and

urged laying the groundwork for a

presidential bid in 1988, he began

winning the support of the con-

servative wing of the party's right

wing, and now is moving into full

blow.

Only two years after spending

many conservative are praising

him for being "right" on the

issues, for going out to court the

conservative wing and for exploit-

ing the Senate consideration of his

nomination.

The difference is "overwhelm-

ingly," almost impossible to describe,

said Paul M. Weyrich, a conserva-

tive leader who is the national

chairman of the Heritage Founda-

tion, a conservative think tank.

But more moderate-to-liberal

Republicans are beginning to

question Mr. Dole's presidential

ambitions, saying he is getting in

the way of the party's

relationship with the Senate, and

that it may be affecting the Senate

agenda, although probably not the

outcome of votes, at least so far.

Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., a

Republican of Connecticut, one of

the more liberal Republican sena-

torial leaders, said: "Bob Dole, quite

frankly, is confusing his duties as

majority leader and presidential

candidate, and I don't think he can

do both."

But now hardly a week passes

without a statement, maneuver or

public appearance from Mr. Dole

that could threaten their strong

hold over the country's life.

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sympathetic with the party, which

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Prosecutor Testifies Marcos Sought Sham Aquino Trial

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — Ferdinand E. Marcos, the deposed Philippine president, personally intervened to obtain acquittal of military personnel in the Aquino murder trial last year, the chief prosecutor at the trial said Monday.

Manuel Herrera, the prosecutor, told a government board of inquiry in Manila that Mr. Marcos asked judges and prosecutors to conduct a sham hearing and hinted that compliance would be rewarded, news agencies reported from Manila.

Mr. Herrera removed himself from the trial before the court acquitted all of the accused in December in the assassination of the opposition leader Benigno S. Aquino Jr. The inquiry is being held to determine if the case should be reopened.

Mr. Aquino, a longtime political rival of Mr. Marcos, was the husband of Corason C. Aquino, now the country's president. His slaying in August 1983 thrust Mrs. Aquino into prominence and led her to challenge Mr. Marcos in presidential elections in February.

The Supreme Court created a military commission this month to evaluate testimony on charges of collusion and suppression of evidence during the 1983 trial. The 10-member tribunal involved charges against 26 persons accused of taking part in the killing of Mr. Aquino and Rolando Gansan, who was alleged by military authorities to have been the assassin.

All but one of the accused were members of the armed forces. Three were generals, including General Fabian C. Ver, chief of staff of the armed forces and a key aide to Mr. Marcos. All 26 defendants are not guilty.

Mr. Herrera told the commission that Mr. Marcos was the president judge, Manuel Pamaran, the second judge, Manuel Pamaran, the two other presiding judges and the prosecutors for a two-hour hearing in January 1985 before the trial began, and asked them to conduct a sham trial, news agencies reported.

The chief prosecutor quoted the former president as saying at the end of the discussion: "Thank you for coming. Thank you for your cooperation. I know how to reciprocate."

Mr. Herrera said he had recommended that all 26 defendants be charged as principals in the assassination and held in prison. But he said that Mr. Marcos urged that they be divided into different categories, adding that the "boys are frantic" after learning that they might be lodged in jail.

Eventually, 17 were charged as principals in the slaying. General Ver and seven others were charged as accessories, and one civilian was charged as an accomplice.

This allowed senior officers charged as accessories to post bail. The soldiers were kept in a military camp after Manila prisons reported either that they were full or that they could not guarantee the safety of the prisoners.

Mr. Herrera quoted Mr. Marcos as saying that he wanted the sham trial, but that he was the first time that he has made the allegation under oath.



Ferdinand E. Marcos, in exile in Honolulu.

SOWETO: Decade of Upheaval

(Continued from Page 1)

tered, too. The monolithic facade of white rule cracked as the corporate community for the first time stepped forward to criticize government policies and the rigid apartheid system of racial segregation.

The government ultimately embarked on a program of reform that had splintered the white community. The outcome is uncertain even though its goal, sharing power with other racial groups while maintaining white control, seems clear.

But perhaps the biggest impact of the uprising was on the Sowetans themselves, the youths who led this modern-day children's crusade and their elders who were stunned, frightened and, eventually, radicalized by their fiery youngsters.

Hundreds died in the resulting violence, and between 8,000 and 10,000 fled South Africa. Many others are in jail or have gone underground in recent days.

The ostensible reason for the protest that was anger about the ruling white minority, in one school students study and take some of their courses in Afrikaans, the language of South Africa's ruling white minority, in one school students study and take some of their courses in Afrikaans.

The youths first reacted to the police gunfire by scattering into back alleys. Then they regrouped and began to attack virtually any and everything that could be identified with apartheid.

The violence spread quickly to other black townships and lingered for nearly a year. In many ways it presaged the unrest of the past two years. Blacks identified with the apartheid system such as policemen and administrative officers were singled out for attack.

To put down the rebellion, the authorities encouraged certain sections of the black community to help. Migrant workers in Soweto, who resented the students' heavy-handed tactics in issuing and enforcing calls for a general strike, eventually helped to crush them.

Now, 12 years after the outbreak of the township wars, the principal of Orlando High School, a white school, said that the police should have been allowed to kill more protesters at the beginning of the trouble.

"With the blacks, when they are out of control, they are completely out of control," he told The Weekly Mail newspaper here. "The only way you can get them under control is to use force, more force than they can take."

Last September, the European Community debated possible economic sanctions against South Africa. The bloc then took a series of largely symbolic measures.

The EC countries closed their embassies in South Africa on Monday as a gesture of sympathy with the black revolt over the deaths at Soweto. A diplomatic protest was delivered to the South African ambassador by the Netherlands, said the United Nations.

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Third World Demands a Blockade of South Africa

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

PARIS — Third World leaders demanded on Monday a mandatory economic blockade of South Africa while European Community countries debated a series of limited measures to express disapproval of the state of emergency.

The calls for sanctions came at a special Nations conference here timed to coincide with the 10th anniversary of the Soweto riots. Several speakers, including the Reverend Jesse Jackson, the American black leader and 1984 presidential candidate, criticized the EC countries' reluctance to take part.

In Luxembourg, West European foreign ministers postponed a decision on a limited embargo on imports of South African farm products. They also issued a joint diplomatic protest against South Africa.

The strongest support for EC action against South Africa has come from Denmark and Ireland. The major opposition has come from Britain and West Germany.

South Africa's largest trading partners in Britain and West Germany. South Africa's largest trading partners in Britain and West Germany.

Many Western countries have resisted growing pressure from Third World nations for mandatory sanctions on the ground that they would hurt the black population without assuring change.

The chairman of the Organization of African Unity, President Abdou Diouf of Senegal, called on the UN meeting to organize "full-scale sanctions" against South Africa to force the government to see reason. He said an oil embargo would severely damage the South African economy.

"The purpose of applying sanctions is to create conditions for peace and avoid a bloodbath," he said.

The conference, which ends Friday, is unlikely to have much effect on the situation in the East-West divide it closed. They will not be bound by its recommendations.

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WORLD BRIEFS

35 Laotian Refugees Slain in Thailand

BANGKOK (AP) — Armed men killed 35 Laotian refugees and wounded 14 in a weekend attack at Huay Pam village near the Laotian border, Colonel Anon Krisanarasri, deputy spokesman of the Thai Army, said Monday.

A district official near Huay Pam, who was contacted by telephone described a massacre in which rifle bullets were used to kill 35 children in which adults were gunned down in the village of about 140 people. The official, who insisted on anonymity, said that all 50 men in the village were killed.

The men were charged with conspiring with Sikhs in the North and India to damage or destroy the Buddhist shrines with explosives. They also were accused of conspiring to kidnap a child of a Laotian soldier to help the explosives, of conspiring to detain a Laotian soldier and of conspiring to blow up an oil tank or refinery.

A prosecutor, Dhanraj, said the case against the men was "substantial" and involved evidence from wiretaps. He said the attacks occurred between Sept. 1, 1985 and last weekend.

Canada Charges 7 Sikhs in Bomb Plot
HAMILTON, Ontario (UPI) — Seven Sikhs were charged with conspiracy to destroy India's Parliament buildings and to kidnap a member of the Parliament. They were released last night until a bail hearing Thursday.

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SOUTH AFRICA: Millions of Blacks Boycott Work

(Continued from Page 1)

or actions of security forces, so that it is impossible, under the regulations, to say, for instance, whether the police patrolled in central Johannesburg, or whether the army set up roadblocks around Soweto.

According to official figures, 31 persons have died since the decree took effect, bringing the total in 21 months of turmoil to over 1,650.

South Africa, a leading columnist wrote Monday, had crossed "the line that separates authoritarianism from totalitarian society."

"South Africa is today a country without a free press, without the rule of law, without the full protection of the courts and without the basic human rights to speak freely, to assemble or to protest," Kim Owen wrote in the Johannesburg daily newspaper, Business Day, which he edits.

In the nation's segregated, three-chamber Parliament, Pieter Cronje, a white opposition legislator, said "bloodbath" could have taken place in South Africa without people knowing about it because of the censorship. Comments in Parliament are exempted from censorship.

Wimie Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black nationalist leader, said Monday she was being placed under partial house arrest and would be prohibited from speaking to the news media. The Associated Press reported, "I am to be restricted to my house from 6 P.M. to 8 A.M. every day for the duration of the state of emergency," she said.

The general strike hit hardest in the nation's wealthiest areas around Johannesburg, where virtually the entire two-million population has been ordered to stay at home.

Leon Melle, a spokesman for the Bureau for Information, said in Pretoria: "Police and security forces are on standby or on patrol at any place where trouble could be expected."

The authorities have justified the emergency decree by suggesting it was necessary to avert off massive and violent displays of black defiance.

Louis Nel, the government's information chief, told the state-controlled radio Monday that purported plans for an insurrection had been foiled. But the newly introduced restrictions on access to black areas, and on reporting of the deployment of security forces, made it difficult for reporters to gauge whether this was true.

The general strike hit central Johannesburg hardest. While some whites went to their offices, the streets, normally filled with blacks, were empty. Many shops were shuttered and whites took to mental tasks usually left to blacks, such as pumping gasoline and running errands.

(Some businesses carried guns to work, Reuters reported from Johannesburg. In the whites-only northern suburbs of Johannesburg, wealthy residents hired private security guards with guns to thwart attacks from nearby black townships.)

In Soweto, Johannesburg's huge, black satellite, many streets seemed deserted and some residents told reporters they were staying indoors rather than risk danger on the streets.

The government, said Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize and a leading anti-apartheid campaigner, is "trampling our dignity under foot and rubbing our noses in the dust."

The bishop said he had personally

been searched twice by security personnel in Soweto, where, he said, "There is a little kind of peace."

The Reverend Allan Bosak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, said at a church meeting in Cape Town that the British and American governments continued to make excuses for South Africa's apartheid policies.

President Ronald Reagan, he said, had urged restraint. "For God's sake, Mr. President, how much more restraint can we show?"

"Who are these people walking around with machine guns and rifles?" he said, referring to the security forces. "How many whites and blacks are on that hand?"

3 Germans Released
The South African authorities have released three West Germans who were detained in connection with the state of emergency, the West German Foreign Ministry said Monday, according to an Associated Press report from Bonn.

Two other West Germans are still in custody.

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While this has been political loyalty of the poor and substantially improved their lot over recent decades, and no one knows how far the group can be denied before repudiation develops.

To foster industrial growth, the government has protected industry from foreign competitors. Many Mexican industries have made substantial profits over the years without the necessity of reinvesting capital or worrying about product quality.

Labor unions are another essential part of the power base. In recent years they generally have supported the government's attempts to fight inflation by accepting wage increases less than the overall inflation rate. But in Mexico, they have declined by 30 percent in the last four years.

But the unions could be a powerful force to work against the government means further budget cuts, which would almost certainly mean huge layoffs among the com-

MEXICO: Economic Stress Weakens Political System

(Continued from Page 1)

high interest rates and a severe credit crunch for industry that could choke off industrial output which, in turn, could put more Mexicans out of work.

Mexico has slashed its spending in the last four years. In 1981, before the economic crisis began, government spending accounted for 32 percent of the gross domestic product. In the 1986 budget, it accounts for just 18 percent, according to government officials.

"Don't tell us we haven't cut our budget enough," said a budget official. "We think these are impressive budget cuts, particularly when viewed over the last four years. We cannot cut any more."

The party's particular problem is that it has always governed — and in the process establishing Latin America's most impressive record of political stability — by controlling groups, from the left and the right, by fiscal and economic policies.

A cornerstone of the party's power is Mexico's vast population of poor — about 40 percent of the nearly 80 million people. They

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TRADE: The Tougher U.S. Position

(Continued from Page 1)

trade legislation before the summer recess.

Political analysts say that the administration hopes to lessen the risk of what could be a presidential veto before the midyear congressional elections in November.

Senate Republicans have been as insistent as House Democrats on the need for a more aggressive trade policy.

Facing pressures from both parties, the White House has taken, in the last few months, nearly two dozen trade actions aimed either at protecting domestic industries or at reducing U.S. dependence on foreign goods.

The results have been to severely undercut the administration's professed commitment to resisting protectionism.

EC Issues Warning
EC foreign ministers decided Monday to impose tariffs on U.S. wheat, rice and corn gluten feed if Washington applies higher customs duties on certain EC imports.

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U.S. High Court Plans To Invalidate Part of Deficit Law, Report Says

By Al Kamen

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court may plan to strike down an important part of the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings law to balance the federal budget, the court made no ruling Monday.

The Supreme Court correspondent for ABC News, Tim O'Brien, reported Sunday night that the court was to issue a 7-2 ruling on Monday upholding an earlier ruling that the law violates the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers.

The law empowers the comptroller general to order across-the-board spending cuts when the \$100-billion deficit target is not met. On Feb. 7, a special three-judge panel ruled that because the comptroller general is an employee of Congress, he cannot exercise budget-cutting responsibilities that are the province of the executive branch.

Mr. O'Brien said in his report Monday that while he had not obtained a copy of the opinion, he had seen that it was written by Chief Justice Warren E. Burger with important concurring opinion by Justice Sandra Day O'Connor.

The court had scheduled three

hearings Monday but issued only two, funding speculation that the justices, reacting to the ABC story, had pulled back their decision. Informed sources, however, said the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings opinion simply was not close to completion.

Asked for comment Monday, the Washington bureau chief of ABC News, George Watson, said the network stood behind its report.

On Tuesday, Mr. O'Brien reported four rulings before they came down. The court later transferred a print shop-employees believed to have been the source of the disclosure.

The Gramm-Rudman-Hollings act sets a series of targets for reducing the deficit to zero by 1991. When those targets are not met, the law automatically triggers the budget cuts necessary to achieve the target, based on calculations provided by the Office of Management and Budget, the Congressional Budget Office and the General Accounting Office.

The GAO — headed by the comptroller general, who is an employee of Congress — would certify the final results and report them to the president, who would be required to implement the cuts.

If the court were to declare this provision unconstitutional, the rest



Senators Phil Gramm, left, and Warren B. Rudman outside the Supreme Court building.

of the law would remain in effect. Legislators, anticipating the constitutional challenge, included a provision under which the OMB and the CBO would continue to calculate the necessary cuts, but they would not be triggered automatically. Congress would have to pass a joint resolution requiring the

cuts, and it would have to be signed by the president.

Most observers have said they believe that striking down the enforcement mechanism would annul the law.

Senator Phil Gramm, Republican of Texas, said Sunday that he and Senator Warren B. Rudman,

Republican of New Hampshire, and Ernest F. Hollings, Democrat of South Carolina, were prepared to amend the Budget and Accounting Act of 1971, which Congress passed to remove the comptroller. Removing that ability, he said, would eliminate the separation-of-powers problem.

Shuttle Loss Was Science's Loss Other Projects Delayed, and Scientists Fear Brain Drain

By Douglas Feaver

Washington Post Service

PASADENA, California — When the space shuttle Challenger exploded Jan. 28, killing its crew of two, media coverage of the Voyager space probe's flyby of Uranus abruptly ended.

New scientists fear that the loss of publicity for an unmanned scientific space venture, long the poor cousin in the U.S. exploration of the heavens, was just the beginning of the end of the scientific community will pay for the shuttle explosion.

With the shuttle grounded, and Titan and Delta rocket landings delayed because of subsequent accidents, one-is-a-lifetime launching days have come and gone, and the competition is increasing to find bookends on future launches.

Scientists worry that the Pentagon will pre-empt most nonmilitary launches, particularly when it gets into intensive testing of President Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative program for a space-based missile defense.

As for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the chief priority after recovering from the shuttle disaster will be to push its goal of building and supplying a space station, which will also require many shuttle missions.

As a result, the space science community is concerned about keeping its best people and attracting new blood at a time when the future is at best murky. "If young

people perceive that space is not where the action is, we'll lose them," said Frank B. McDonald, NASA's chief scientist.

The last major U.S. scientific probe — Pioneer 10 — was launched in 1978. It seems probable that the next one will be at least a decade later. Several scientific programs, including a major

program account for about 10 percent of NASA's \$7.5-billion annual budget.

Lost on Challenger were several experiments and a satellite relay station that were needed to enable a future telescope to function in space; the telescope project has since been postponed. Lost in the aftermath of Challenger were the two launches scheduled in May for the scientific missions named Ulysses and Galileo.

Ulysses was supposed to fly by Jupiter, where it would pick up a gravity boost to carry it out of the poles of the sun, never before recorded from that angle. Galileo was to orbit Jupiter and send a probe into that planet's atmosphere. Both missions had to be launched last month to take advantage of Earth's position relative to

'We're losing a great deal of momentum in a high-visibility area.'

— Frank B. McDonald, NASA's chief scientist

U.S. probe of Halley's comet, were eliminated from the NASA budget by the Reagan administration in July 1981 in what one scientist called the "slaughter of the innocents."

"What happens is we're going to be several years late starting new missions," Mr. McDonald said. "We're going to be marking time. We're losing a great deal of momentum in a high-visibility area."

Nonetheless, despite budgetary pressures, scientists say NASA will remain an important part of NASA, Mr. McDonald said. NASA officials said. Science

The possible launch date for Galileo is December 1987; Ulysses could be launched in July 1988. Although NASA officials say they think they can handle the problem, they will have to answer more questions in advance about safety than they have in the past.

Tom Donahue, a professor at the University of Michigan who is an expert on the shuttle program, said, "We've been living with this since the decision to reduce the space program and use the shuttle as a cheap means of access to space for all activities."

Asked how he would justify purely scientific space missions, he said, "I don't see how it's a possibility of understanding how the universe got here, how it was formed, how it was developed. If mankind doesn't need that kind of information, then I'm very sorry for mankind."

Galileo, Ulysses and the space telescope are just three of the NASA scientific projects that have been designed to fly on the shuttle.

The loss of Challenger "is a major disaster for the astronomical and space sciences," said Peter B. Boye, executive officer of the American Astronomical Society.

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In U.S. Crusade, 'Adult' Magazines Lose Exposure

By Matthew L. Wald

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The crusade to remove "adult" magazines from the shelves since the beginning of this year, according to distributors, and the magazines' sales are suffering.

Some distributors and convenience-store chains removed the magazines after they received letters from a commission on pornography formed by Attorney General Edwin Meese III.

The letters notified the chains that they had been identified as being involved in "the sale or distribution of pornography" and that they would be listed in the commission's report.

Others withdrew the magazines in response to boycotts or picketing, mainly by church groups and sometimes by women's organizations.

The National Foundation for Decency, a Christian group based in Tupelo, Mississippi, that organized picketing at hundreds of convenience stores on Saturday, said the number of outlets selling adult magazines had decreased by 20,000 over the last three years.

The industry, with revenues of hundreds of millions of dollars a year, is fighting back. It

has sued the Attorney General's Commission on Pornography in an effort to bar it from publishing the results of its investigations. But the industry is losing ground against what some experts say is a major change in social attitudes and tolerance.

Legal experts say that most of the material involved would not meet the definition of "obscenity" established by the U.S. Supreme Court, and therefore could not legally be banned. Under local laws or company policy, many of the magazines already were only being sold from behind counters and on request.

In the stores where they were offered on a rack with other magazines, most were displayed on upper shelves or wrapped in plain covers or behind bladders.

John M. Harrington, executive vice president of the Council for Periodical Distributors Associations, an industry trade group in New York, said the loss of retail outlets for magazines "obviously" would affect sales, because the loss of retail coverage is devastating.

"All magazines are basically impulse items," he said. "The less opportunity you have to make a sale, the fewer sales."

The trend toward limiting the retail outlets has prompted protests from publishers, distributors and some civil libertarians.

"We see it as a censorship problem," said Christopher M. Pisan, director of the Media Coalition of distributors, bookellers and publishers, based in New York.

"It's not reflective of any great ground swell of support for anti-porn legislation," he said. "It's part of the ongoing agitation by well-organized groups representing a small part of the population, egged on and encouraged by a national administration that shares their perception of what is appropriate reading matter."

But even if the movement to limit sales of the magazines is not one that could be sustained in courts and legislatures, it has proceeded, according to Walter Dellinger, a professor at the Duke University School of Law.

He pointed out that consumers who picketed and boycotted helped launch the civil rights movement.

The trend has accelerated this year. Playboy and Penthouse magazines were removed from about 4,500 7-Eleven convenience stores owned by Southland Corp. after the parent company received a letter in February from the commission on pornography.

Access to Trade Markets Tops Uruguay's Worries

By Shirley Christian

New York Times Service

MONTVIDEO — On a recent trip to Egypt, President Julio María Sanguinetti of Uruguay asked the manager of the Hotel Luxor where he had bought his best.

"He said it was imported from France, at a price that almost made me faint," said Mr. Sanguinetti, whose country's primary export is wool. "It was about a third of what he must have paid in Europe."

At the same time, he said, the United States is offering beef to Brazil, Uruguay's northern neighbor, for half what it would cost in the United States.

Those stories, Mr. Sanguinetti said, reveal what is for Uruguay and most of Latin America a bigger problem than foreign debt and tending the military out of government.

Access to markets, he said, will be the "No. 1 topic" during a five-day visit to Washington and New York that began Monday. His trip is the first state visit to the United States by a Uruguayan president in more than 30 years.

"It's very difficult, after 12 years of dictatorship," Mr. Sanguinetti continued, "to re-establish a democracy, to consider the natural demands of the people, who think that democracy, because it brings liberty, also comes with bread and butter, and to pay the foreign debt, all this while also confronting

the protectionist measures of the developed countries."

He and other government officials depicted Uruguay as one of the innocent victims of a trade war between the United States and the European Community, arguing that subsidies by the two economic giants were hurting Uruguay's markets of selling its products, particularly beef and rice, on world markets.

Mr. Sanguinetti said the value of the country's agricultural exports fell 15 percent last year even though production rose by 10 percent.

He said Uruguay wanted to follow what he described as rational and pragmatic economic policies, abandoning the status of the past and turning to free-market policies. To accomplish that, Mr. Sanguinetti said, Uruguay needs "a situation in which agricultural prices are more normal."

Despite its problems, Uruguay gives the appearance of having made a smooth transition to democracy just 15 months after Mr. Sanguinetti took office, ending 12 years of military rule.

His Colorado Party lacks a majority in Congress, but the major opposition group, the National or Blanco Party, has advocated "governability," meaning it will not block the president's ability to govern.

To that end, the Blanco recently joined the Colorado and the recently parties of left and right in an agreement to put through Congress



Julio María Sanguinetti

an extensive package of legislation sought by Mr. Sanguinetti.

However, one major issue threatens this consensus attitude: whether members of the Uruguayan armed forces should be put on trial for the killings, torture and disappearances that occurred during the military's campaign in the 1970s to wipe out the Tupamaros, an urban guerrilla group.

As part of the negotiations that led the armed forces to call elections in 1984, Mr. Sanguinetti made a commitment to the military not to initiate trials or investigations of the military as an institution, but said he would let individual prosecutions proceed on a case-by-case basis wherever the courts found sufficient evidence.

However, human rights groups, families of victims and the political left have complained that no civilian judge has yet been permitted to question a member of the military.

Thousands of Doctors Join Strike in Ontario

By Herbert H. Denton

Washington Post Service

TORONTO — Thousands of doctors are striking here in an effort to force the provincial government to relent in a long dispute over physicians' fees.

More than half of the 17,000 doctors in Ontario province closed their offices Thursday or walked away from hospital positions, according to the striking doctors and surveys by the Toronto Star newspaper.

The walkout was called by the Ontario Medical Association.

Virtually all elective surgery has been postponed during the strike, and emergency rooms are overflowing. There were no reports of patients suffering, but public anger is on the rise because of the strike's inconvenience.

The Canadian Medical Association, in a gesture of support for the strikers, has called on doctors elsewhere to refuse to honor the Ontario government's health insurance.

The immediate issue in the contract with the Ontario province, David R. Peterson, is whether the doctors will be able to charge patients as much as they wish or whether they will be forced to adhere to rates set by the government.

Canada has one of the most extensive public insurance programs for medical and hospital care in the world. Although hospitals are privately owned and citizens may select their own doctors, medical bills are paid by tax-supported govern-

ment insurance programs administered by the province.

For the most part, the medical system is run by the doctors, but provincial governments play an important role in setting rates. About one in 10 doctors in Ontario "extra bill," or levy an additional charge above the government rate that patients must pay on their own.

Concerned that this practice will result in a de facto two-tier health system, with those unable to pay the extra charge receiving inferior care, Parliament enacted legislation two years ago to reduce federal transfer payments to those provinces where doctors levy the extra charge.

After months of inconclusive negotiations with Ontario doctors, Mr. Peterson proposed legislation banning the practice and threatening to impose penalties of up to \$7,000 on those who persisted.

Protesting physicians say the most important principle involved in the conflict is whether they will be free to practice without interference by bureaucrats.

Dr. Heather Shapiro said, "We're doing this for the money, we're doing this because of the limitations on our freedom."

The physicians do not contend that they face hard times. The average net income for Ontario doctors is well over \$100,000.

Surveys taken by the government, newspapers and the medical association indicate a lack of public support for the doctors.

Joint Chiefs Tell Reagan They Back SALT Stance

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Joint Chiefs of Staff have sent a secret policy document to President Ronald Reagan that supports any decision he makes on the 1979 Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty without disclosing that some of them favor adhering to the weapons limits in the agreement, according to Pentagon sources.

The military chiefs worried the document in the hope of avoiding an open policy split with Mr. Reagan, and keeping themselves out of the political storm they foresee if the president abandoned the arms pact, the sources said.

But lawmakers are expected to seek their personal views on whether the United States should abandon the limits of SALT-2. Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin and chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said he intended



Admiral William J. Crowe

to summon the chiefs before his committee.

Several senators also want to question the chiefs. Sen. Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said that he would not let the committee be a forum for such cross-examination.

What Mr. Reagan does about the pact, Mr. Goldwater said, "is a case of Congress's business."

Admiral William J. Crowe Jr., chairman of the Joint Chiefs, initiated the document sent to Mr. Reagan. Sources said it stated that the chief's primary interest was to get new generations of strategic missiles, bombers and submarines deployed.

The question of whether this can be done better within the limits of SALT-2 or outside them is a political call for the president, not the military, the document contends.

Mr. Reagan has announced that the United States will abandon the limits of SALT-2.

The chiefs, in debating their position on SALT-2, knew that Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, the secretary strongly opposed continuing to observe the treaty.

Also, according to sources, there was widespread agreement among the chiefs that the Soviet Union had been violating SALT-1 by encoding telemetry from its missiles on test flights and by deploying about 70 new SS-20 missiles.

They expressed concern about the president's plight, in which he would seem to tolerate such violations if he continued to observe the pact.

A counterargument, sources said, was that anything that limited how many nuclear warheads the Soviet Union targeted on the United States would ease the military's problems in countering them. The Soviet Union does keep missiles on comply with the treaty.

Without SALT-2, these missiles could be available for a "break-out," a sudden deployment of warheads, sources said.

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HILTON INTERNATIONAL EUROPE

Socialists Might Lose Majority in Spanish Vote

By Edward Schurmacher
New York Times Service

VITORIA, Spain — Polls are indicating that Felipe González's Socialist Party could lose its absolute parliamentary majority in elections scheduled for Sunday.

In such a case, Mr. González has said, the Socialists would seek to govern as a minority party. Campaign aides say one reason is that discontent in the Basque country and other highly independent regions has turned into a likely political setback.

Every poll predicts that the Socialist Party, a moderate center-left grouping, will win far more seats than any party in the divided opposition. But a typical poll, published Sunday by the nation's leading newspaper, El País, projected that the Socialists would win only 167 to 194 seats in the Congress of Deputies, where they now have 202 and need 176 for a majority.

The projected losses include a total of as many as 15 seats in the Basque region, Catalonia, Galicia and Navarre, and all to regional parties.

Mr. González, who had expressed worry about overconfidence in the party, is now said by aides to be running concerned, if not scared.

In campaign stops Saturday in Navarre and here, he dropped the analytical, lecturing style of the

campaign's early days in favor of more emotional speeches.

"We can win, we should win," he told a packed and highly spirited rally of nearly 5,000 supporters in a gymnasium here. At stake, he said, was whether the Socialists would be allowed to consolidate four years of liberal changes or the right would be given the chance to reverse the reforms.

In an attempt to pick the choice, Mr. González lumped most of the regional parties with the right. Most of the major regional parties are, indeed, center-right, but their main enemy is central power in Madrid and they have few dealings with the Popular Alliance, a national conservative coalition.

Miguel Roca, the parliamentary head of a Catalan regional party, Convergència and Unió, has even launched his own national bid under the rubric of the Democratic Reform Party. Catalans acknowledge this is a well-financed attempt by regional forces to impose power on Madrid. El País, however, projected that Mr. Roca would pick up only three to four seats outside Catalonia.

In part because many Spaniards resent Catalans and their relatively well-developed economy in Madrid, El País, however, projected that Mr. Roca would pick up only three to four seats outside Catalonia.

Behind the rise of the regional parties are many centuries of regional animosity toward Madrid, particularly in Catalonia and the Basque region. The late dictator Francisco Franco was so con-



Prime Minister Felipe González of Spain wipes perspiration from his face during a campaign rally in Vitoria.

cerned that the Spanish nation might break up that anyone caught speaking such local languages as Basque or Catalan was jailed.

A new constitution drawn up after his death in 1978 partly resolved the differences by dividing Spain into 17 regions called autonomies and decentralizing education,

health care, taxes and other elements of administration.

The González government has carried out much of the decentralization but has adopted what often seems to be a grudging attitude and has been tough in negotiations over a proposed new law for financing the autonomies.

Geneva Commemorates Reformation 450th Anniversary Is Occasion for Self-Examination

By Thomas W. Netter
New York Times Service

GENEVA — This city is holding a monthlong religious, cultural and historical commemoration of the 450th anniversary of the Protestant Reformation, with ceremonial services, street fairs and a re-examination of its historical past and contradictory present.

The festival comes at a time when the "Protestant Reformation" has a 51-percent majority embracing Roman Catholicism, the religion that was banned on May 21, 1536, when Geneva embraced the Reformation.

The resurgence of Roman Catholicism in a city where Protestant ideas once banned in "Masses, images, idols and other papal abominations" has come on a wave of immigration of Swiss from other parts of the country.

But it also has been strengthened by immigration from Italy, Spain and Portugal that has reduced the Protestants and native Genevans to a third of the population. There also has been an influx of non-European foreigners, which has provoked an anti-foreigner backlash by native groups.

The festival began with a multi-denominational Mass on May 20 at St. Peter's Cathedral, a Protestant office in the Old Town, near the home of the movement's mentor, John Calvin.

Although the Geneva reformation is credited with having provided

the guiding beacon for the political and philosophical doctrines of anti-clericalism and secular rule that swept Europe in the 16th century, the commemoration focuses more on questions of historical development and the city's identity than on its religious heritage.

"The 450th anniversary of the reform in Geneva, but what Geneva?" asked a visiting Protestant pastor. "The challenge of the tradition of reform defending in a clear and

The focus is more on the city's history and identity than on its religious heritage.

strong voice the glory of God, as a type of Babylon on the Rhone River," Geneva-la-business? "

Indeed, Calvin probably would be stunned if he were to return to Geneva today, not only by the Catholic majority but also by the city's emergence as an international center occupied by rich and not-so-rich foreigners who sweep its streets, occupy its most expensive villas and run its resident international institutions, some of which are specialized agencies of the United Nations.

Calvin probably would be surprised to find English-, Spanish- and Italian-speaking neighbors, as well as nightclubs and bars, in a town where high walls once insulated the populace from wine, dining, gambling and frivolity.

Nevertheless, Geneva's native institutions remain steeped in Calvin's legacy of the work ethic and thrift, which the city embraced after it pulled within the French reformer's ecclesiastical walls.

Geneva, described by Napoleon as "that city where they know English too well" and a city often described as "aloof and haughty," has become a banking, watch-making and bureaucratic center that goes to bed early and that plays what a commentator calls a "role in the outside world that is larger than its parts."

"It is a time of reflection, of a rethinking of the face we present to the world," said the city's chief of protocol, Robert Vieux.

Witnesses said there was no sign of any move by the Swiss militia and to long legs of the city. Fighting over the last month had taken as many as 140 lives. About 800 people have been wounded.

Three days ago, the Shiite religious and a coalition of pro-Syrian Palestinian groups known as the Palestinian National Salvation Front

Mezroubi, in East Beirut, President Amin Gemayel's Phalangist Party held a secret ballot election and elected Elias Sadeh as its new party president.

Mr. Sadeh, regarded as a moderate, defeated the present leader El Karameh, on a 53-41 vote of

The result is seen as a prelude to a new era of moderation over traditional Shiite and Phalangist forces.

Mr. Sadeh is known to be links with both Mr. Gemayel and the Phalangist militia group, the Lebanese Forces.

Meanwhile, in the Bekaa, a valley east of Beirut, 175 Syrian and Lebanese soldiers moved to the town of Makhshara to suppress a truce between pro-Syrian Shiite and Iranian-backed fighters, a state-operated Beirut Radio said.

The truce was aimed at halting four days of fighting between the Syrian Nationalist Front and the Syrian Arab Republic, the Party of God.

The Syrian deployment was the first in Makhshara since Israel withdrew from the area a year ago. It puts Syrian troops within a mile (10 kilometers) of Israel's self-declared "security zone."

In West Beirut, four Shiite employees of the independent Agha Khan Foundation were shot Monday after they had crossed a line from East Beirut, journalists sources said.

Cardinal John J. O'Connor, of New York, who is visiting Lebanon, is expected to travel to West Beirut for talks on behalf of the Syrian being held hostage, religious sources said.

Sniper Fire Continuing At 3 Camps In Lebanon

Reuters

BEIRUT — Sniper fire raged Monday at three Palestinian refugee camps on the outskirts of Beirut, despite new efforts by Israeli and Syrian forces and Syrian officials to enforce a cease-fire.

Palestinians said that during overnight Sunday, involving a chase game and rockets, snipers were shooting at the Sabra, Chatila and Burj al-Bayraq camps.

Palestinians, Shiite Muslims, teachers and Syrian observers were seeking ways to enforce the cease-fire.

Witnesses said there was no sign of any move by the Syrian militia and to long legs of the city. Fighting over the last month had taken as many as 140 lives. About 800 people have been wounded.

Three days ago, the Shiite religious and a coalition of pro-Syrian Palestinian groups known as the Palestinian National Salvation Front

Mezroubi, in East Beirut, President Amin Gemayel's Phalangist Party held a secret ballot election and elected Elias Sadeh as its new party president.

Mr. Sadeh, regarded as a moderate, defeated the present leader El Karameh, on a 53-41 vote of

The result is seen as a prelude to a new era of moderation over traditional Shiite and Phalangist forces.

Mr. Sadeh is known to be links with both Mr. Gemayel and the Phalangist militia group, the Lebanese Forces.

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Vranitzky Takes Oath as Austria's New Chancellor

Reuters

VIENNA — Franz Vranitzky was sworn in Monday as chancellor, succeeding Fred Sinowatz. Mr. Sinowatz resigned last week after the election of Kurt Waldheim as president.

Mr. Vranitzky, 48, the former finance minister, was given little chance by Austrian political commentators of restoring the popularity of his governing Social Party before general elections next April.

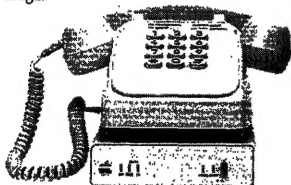
The government was sworn in by Rudolf Kirchschlager, the outgoing president, and was expected to be confirmed by Mr. Waldheim when he takes office July 8.

Mr. Waldheim was elected eight days ago amid international controversy over his service in the Wehrmacht. Commentators said the victory was prompted by national sentiments in response to the allegations and a growing shift toward his conservative People's Party.

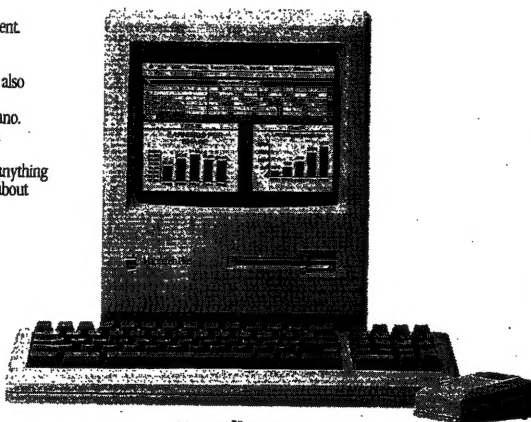
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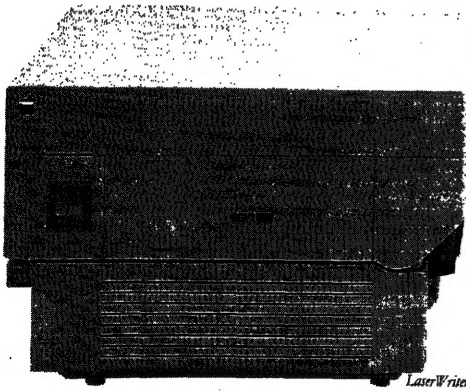
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Apple

A Swing King Who Didn't Seek a Crown

By Leonard Feather
Los Angeles Times Service

HOLLYWOOD — Writing about Benny Goodman in the past tense somehow feels incongruous. Goodman, who died Friday at 77, always seemed to be a permanent, indefatigable presence, playing magnificently, leading a vastly influential orchestra, or recording, with the likes of Teddy Wilson, Lionel Hampton and later Count Basie, Cootie Williams, Charlie Christian and George Auld, what were arguably the most durable small-group sessions aside from Louis Armstrong's Hot Five.

Later he would be variously retiring or returning, playing the occasional jazz tour or classical con-

AN APPRECIATION

cert and showing up, as he did last summer in New York, to play with undimmed brilliance at the tribute to John Henry Hammond Jr.

Hammond helped organize Goodman's original 1934 orchestra, and his sister married Goodman in 1942.

Everyone has his own image of Goodman. There were those who resented his critical, steady-eyed "ray," but for every embittered musician there would be another with whom a pattern of mutual respect emerged.

It says something about the Goodman mystique that so many returned to work for him time and again.

He demanded dedication and at least a measure of the artistry that he brought to his own work. When it was given, he appreciated it, because nobody was ever more wrapped up in his music, and more concerned with creativity, than Benjamin David Goodman.

To some, the image is that of a catalyst, the man who made the swing era happen. But that was never a part of his game plan. His ambition was simply to organize a fine orchestra, with good soloists and the best arrangers, and to play in front of it as well as he could.

He never foresaw becoming the king of anything, nor did he particularly care about wearing the crown that was symbolically thrust upon him.

To others, the Goodman image was that of an anti-segregationist, and in effect that is certainly what he was. But Goodman hired Wilson and Hampton and Fletcher Henderson and all the others simply because he related to them musically.

He was not very political. He was a social crusader by force of circumstance rather than desire. Nevertheless, it would have been easy for him to refuse, out of fear, to hire black musicians.

What many observers failed to take into account is that none of his



Benny Goodman/The Associated Press

He demanded dedication and at least a measure of the artistry that he brought to his own work. When it was given, he appreciated it, because nobody was ever more wrapped up in his music, and more concerned with creativity, than Benjamin David Goodman.

activities as band leader or integrator would have been possible had it not been for his primary gift as a virtuoso.

My collection includes records that he made in 1926 with Ben Pollack's orchestra, showing that at 16 he was an exceptional jazz soloist.

Other recordings, with his own groups or with Red Nichols, Joe Venuti and Adrien Rollini, all made during his late teens or early 20s, confirm the unique level of achievement he had reached long before the world learned about him.

My own memories go back to a date at New York's RCA Studios when, as a young jazz fan from London, I had been invited to a Goodman Quartet session.

A few nights earlier, Goodman had told me, "This is going to be the greatest thing we've ever done!" Gene Krupa had just left, and Dave Tough, a superlative drummer, had taken over, joining Goodman, Wilson and Hampton as they ran

through a tune for the first time. It was "Sweet Lorraine."

Hampton began ad-libbing on the blues.

"Hey," Goodman said. "That's a thought. Why not make a blues?" Wilson pushed his hat back a little farther on his head and played gently, as if to himself. When the buzzer gave the cue to start, Goodman leaned back on his chair, which remained tilted in that position throughout the recording.

Then Hampton said, "Yeah, yeah! I could play the blues all day long!" As a result, they extended the recording to two 78-RPM sides with a vocal by Hampton. Goodman was so inspired by Tough's gentle beat that he burst into a profusion of apocryphal compliments.

Benny Goodman was often characterized as a difficult and eccentric man. Yet in a record session, particularly in such compatible company, he seemed warm, human and completely relaxed.

Another special memory for me is the Moscow opening. No real

American jazz orchestra had played in the Soviet Union since the birth of swing, and one night in the spring of 1962, with Nikita S. Khrushchev and his wife, Nina, in attendance, Goodman presented a concert by an orchestra that was specially assembled for the tour.

The orchestra was a genuine collection of the best and the brightest. Joe Newman and Joe Wilder were in the trumpet section. Phil Woods and Zoot Sims and Tommy Newsom among the saxes, and the pianist Wilson and the drummers Mel Lewis and Victor Feldman on vibas. The vocalist was Joyce Stevens.

That tour, like so many events in Goodman's life, showed the extent to which he had come to symbolize all that was and is best in American music, and the degree to which he made his mark wherever the sound of jazz penetrated.

First, last and always, he was a neophyte performer whose artistry is our legacy and our legend.

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SPORTS

Brazil Defeats Poland, 4-0; Belgium Wins



Goalkeeper scores Brazil's first goal, beating Polish goalie Jozef Mlynarczyk on penalty kick.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GUADALAJARA, Mexico — Brazil, after a shaky start, gathered momentum in a compelling second half and defeated Poland, 4-0, on Monday in World Cup soccer action.

The victory earned Brazil a quarter-final meeting Saturday with either 1982 winner Italy or European champion France, which play Tuesday.

Poland started quickly and hit the Brazil goalpost twice in the first 10 minutes.

Instead Brazil opened the scoring in the 29th minute. Ryszard Tarasiewicz was penalized for bringing down Brazil striker Carlos as they both fell while chasing the ball. Soares sent goalkeeper Jozef Mlynarczyk the wrong way and sent the ball high into the net.

Brazil doubled its lead in the 54th minute. Fullback Josimar moved up from his fullback position, danced past three tackles and lashed a right-foot shot high into the net from an acute angle.

Poland showed astonishing resilience and Tarasiewicz wicked free kick in the 58th minute curled narrowly past Brazil's right-hand post.

Edinho scored after 77 minutes, and Zico set up Brazil's fourth in the 83rd minute when he was tripped in the box and Carlos scored from the penalty spot.

In contrast, Sunday's game between Belgium and the Soviet Union was tense and pulsing as the two teams attacked and counterattacked through 120 minutes of play before Belgium emerged with a 4-3 triumph.

The Soviet Union had led 1-0 and 2-1 but Belgian captain Jan Ceulemans tied the score, 2-2, in the 76th minute and from then on his team never looked back.

Ceulemans appeared to have been offside, because two Soviet defenders, as he picked up Stephane De Mol's long pass and drove the ball home.

A disappointed Soviet coach, Valery Lobanovsky, said after the game that Ceulemans was offside on his goal.

"The linesman waved his flag and our players stopped. Ceulemans then scored and after that goal the morale of our team dropped and they lost their game," Lobanovsky told a news conference.

But he conceded that his team

had made too many errors, adding "The best team won."

And, echoing the thoughts of those who had seen the game, he said, "Today's game resembled a cup final in which the two teams showed enormous qualities."

Belgian coach Guy Thys said: "That will have been one of the most passionate matches we have seen at these finals."

The Soviet Union took the lead in the 77th minute. Igor Belanov, who went on to score a hat-trick, fired a spectacular right-foot drive from 20 meters (22 yards) that slammed into the upper right corner of the Belgian goal.

Belgium equalized in the 55th minute, when Frank Vercauteren's long, looping pass into the area found Enzo Scifo between two de-

fenders and he hammered the ball into the net from close range.

Belanov put the Soviet team back in front after 70 minutes but it took Ceulemans just seven more minutes to tie the game.

The firing Soviet defense then cracked twice more in extra time. First, it failed to pick up De Mol, who headed home a center, and then Nico Claessens scored with a rasping volley when the ball bounced loose in the penalty area.

The drama was still not over, however. Belanov completed his hat-trick by smashing home a penalty shot with five minutes to go.

In the last move of a breathtaking game, Belgian goalie Jean-Marie Pfaff twisted backwards to tip Vadim Yevtushenko's clever chip over the bar and save the victory. (Reuters, AP, AFP)

At Last, Soccer Itself: Truly Knockout Play Takes Center Stage

International Herald Tribune

MEXICO CITY — At last, at long last, the 1986 World Cup, taking honest men of its players, to more controlled tactical realism, fewer cheats crying wolf to labor and waste time. As of today, the element of knockout means you win or you lose; cannot bore the world by hold-out for a draw. Result: The host nation steps up its formance by 30 percent at Azteca Stadium, thrills tens of thousands of Mexicans and ignites a fiesta in the streets.

The Soviet Union and Belgium, mindingly forget they are Europeans; unconcerned to Lenin's heat and altitude, and run through extra time matches, on a single afternoon, remind us why soccer is so visceral — with the elements of prize and sportsmanship that, not after all, figures of roid imagination.

At Azteca Stadium on a Sunday is a valley of amplified sound, a landscape of red, green and blue that on this occasion, muted by teams, although Bulgaria's defense is a paler shade.

As for all the advantages, I used them. With Torres flying the rhythm and Hugo Sotelo leading from the front, only the Boris Mikhailov's reflexes in Bulgaria in the hunt.

But after 34 minutes he was beating a goal full of Latin improvisation. It was created and scored by of the men who have undeniably become annoyed at the

yearling hope that has concentrated solely on prodigal son Sanchez. Mamel Negrete flicked the ball to Javier Aquino, who immediately returned it. Both passes were sweet, caresses, but Negrete's next set combined such timing and force, such subtlety and accuracy that he gave Mikhailov no chance with a left-footed, scissored volley low inside a post.

"We're missing something in the final stages," Aquino had said before the game. "We seem to stall at the 20-meter mark."

Negrete's shot was from 20 meters (22 yards).

But Negrete needs to progress further in the competition than the second stage, a level most Mexicans might have thought realistic a week ago. He happened to be one of 100 people whose dwellings were robbed in one afternoon, and from Negrete the thieves took 2 million pesos (about \$37,000).

When Raul Servin later headed a second goal it was no more than Mexico deserved. And where previous celebrations had orchestrated the long, long odds at Azteca, the tamborines and blaring cavaillon into Monday's goal hours were now the real stuff of fans who had been shown a performance of real conviction.

True, Mexico's weak defense will be taken to pieces, perhaps as early as its quarter-final between the winner of Tuesday's Morocco-West Germany match. Everyone expects the Moroccan dream to end, but

Poland, remember, is an African team suddenly high on its already historic breakthrough — and playing in Monterrey with the advantage of 39 degrees centigrade (100 degrees Fahrenheit) or more of heat.

And who would have backed Belgium to knock out the Soviet Union in Leningrad? Certainly not the bookmakers, whose official morning odds had the Russians 12-to-1 to win the World Cup and the Belgians 50-to-1.

The match was extraordinary in every way. The Soviet Union leads, 1-0; Belgium pulls back, the Soviet Union leads, 2-1; back comes the team of coach Guy Thys. Three minutes to go, and the Russians press goalkeeper Jean-Marie Pfaff into two thrilling saves. But Belgium, suddenly counterattacks, its brilliant young midfielder Enzo Scifo going through clean until Raul Servin denies him with an incredible stop at the near post.

Scifo simply stares at his adversary — then applauds. Old-fashioned clubby lives, and in a 20-year-old.

So for the second successive match (following a superb exchange of wiles with Paraguay), Belgium demolishes those of us who considered it a rather dull and staidly organized team. The score is the same — 2-1 — but now we have extra time and, if necessary, penalties to cruelly eliminate one or the other.

The Soviet Union still does the majority of attacking in the fast, direct and pinnally individualistic approach that had destroyed Hungary, 6-0, and had held the French to a draw. But Pfaff's will is

unbreakable, and so is that of Jan Ceulemans in attack.

Ceulemans, reminiscent of Denmark's Preben Elkjaer, has not understood that altitude and heat kill front-running. The truth is that, compared to 1970 when Europeans were less well acclimated to Mexican conditions, their physical and mental preparation is now a true challenge to Latin Americans.

Perhaps to a degree it was a case of altitude in the mind. Perhaps all that was learned from 1970 is paying dividends.

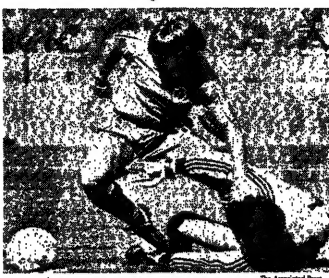
And perhaps the spirit of competition has begun spurring players who must have been as disenchanted as the rest of us with the dread-

fully negative caution preached by their coaches.

Certainly Belgium would not give up the scent of victory. Even after Stephane De Mol (another 20-year-old) caught the Russians day-dreaming with a headed goal in extra time, the Belgians made no attempt to sit on their lead.

The teams traded attacks like tired but tenacious boxers swapping punches, and Belgium scored again through a Nico Claessens half-volley. Igor Belanov reduced the arrears to 4-3 on a penalty shot, but Belgium red finally outlasted Soviet will.

So, astonishingly, out go the Russians. By now we will know



Soviet goalie Rinat Dasaev battles Belgium's Nico Claessens.

whether this adventure, this honest-to-goodness sporting Sunday has managed to provoke a less bestial approach than that Uruguay had used during the first round.

FIFA watched the interminable fouls, the terrible cynicism and time-wasting, and slapped a \$13,900 writ-tackle on the ugly Uruguayans. Yet it all seems so unnecessary when Uruguay, the reigning South American champion, has such well balanced and exquisite touch-players as Enzo Francescoli and Venancio Ramon.

Uruguay and Argentina, "brother" and yet not exactly friendly neighbors, met in Puebla on Monday. On Tuesday Italy, the world champion, faces France, the European titlist, at Mexico City's Olimpico Stadium, and on Wednesday those delightful Danes try to run their fine blades through the Spanish in Queretaro (a revenge mission for Spain's extra-time victory in the 1984 European championship).

In the space of a few days all the politicking, the stop-go charade of the first phase will be forgotten, and some of the finest players on earth will go out in the sudden death altercation — the true contest — of Round 2.

If moments of inventive Mexican explosiveness or two hours of Soviet valor in defeat stimulate the right response, soccer will begin to justify its extraordinary attention in which it is held world-wide.

And it will be because players have watched the ball back from interfering officials and dull coaches. *Viva!* the player who grabs the great opportunity.

Let's make this clear: It is not set that made coach Enzo Bearzot keep women out of Italy's World Cup training camp in Puebla — it's the policeman.

Bearzot used a reporter's question about goalie Giovanni Galli's weight loss as a springboard for a monologue about reports suggesting he doesn't think sex is good for his players. "That's not true," he said. "I don't allow women in the camp because I don't want to have to argue with 44 people instead of 22."

The players had a day off last

Spain Is Fined by FIFA For Use of Banned Drug

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MEXICO CITY — Spain has been fined 25,000 Swiss francs (\$13,900) after drug tests showed World Cup midfielder Ramon Caldera had taken banned drugs before Spain's game against Northern Ireland.

Caldera, who was treated for salmonella, was cleared of any penalty because he could not be tested.

WORLD CUP NOTES

Have been aware of what was in the drugs he was given, said Claudio Tognoni, a spokesman for FIFA, soccer's world governing body.

In addition to the fine, to be paid by the Spanish soccer federation, team doctor Jorge Guillen was warned, Tognoni said Sunday.

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The players had a day off last

week to spend with their wives but had to return to camp — alone — to prepare for Tuesday's game against France.

A night of celebration turned into anarchy after Mexico beat Bulgaria, 3-0, Sunday in a World Cup game.

Police said 11 people were killed in car crashes as they returned from celebrations throughout the country and two people in a slow-moving convoy of thousands of cars were shot to death in separate incidents in Mexico City.

About 100 people were arrested in Mexico City but the thousands of police guarding central areas of the capital seemed powerless as festivities degenerated into riots.

Grassano Souness, captain of the Scotland team that was knocked out of the World Cup finals, has retired from international football after more than 50 appearances with the team.

The 33-year-old midfielder said he wanted to concentrate on his new job as player-manager of Glasgow Rangers.

Portugal's coach, Jose Torres, also quit after his team's elimination in the first round. "It was a difficult decision to take but I wish to spend more time with my family," Torres said. (UPI, Reuters, AP, AFP)

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1 David Battling Goliaths

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OPINION

Sadly, Lifeboat Ethics Rule Infant Heart Transplants

By Charles Krauthammer

WASHINGTON — Loma Linda hospital in California is in the vanguard of the new lifeboat ethics rule in infant heart transplants. This year it is not going far enough in refusing to seek a human heart to transplant into a baby whose heart is failing. Why the refusal? According to the hospital, because they were unimpressed by the story was amplified in the press. And again: Moral Disapproval of Parity Lifestyle Leads to Death Sentence.

As long as hearts are scarce, there will be no getting around having to play God in the nursery.

Wrong angle. True, Loma Linda decision did center on the parents' decision on their infant's future, but on the stability of their relationship and their commitment to the child. Loma Linda has eight criteria for a heart transplant. Doctors figured that a 17-year-old carved mother would not be able to give the extraordinary demands of a post-transplant child. The doctors figured wrong. The parents went to their priest, told the hospital and enlisted the media to reverse the decision. That kind of itself good evidence that the hospital misjudged the parents. Loma Linda is being to place the baby in the hospital's custody — and transplant a heart into Baby Jesse. Dismissing a set of parents is one thing. But should the life of a baby ever go on its parents' lives? The of people felt about the Baby Jesse case came not from the misapplication of Rule 8 but from the rule itself. The offense might be greater were it not known that, in fact, all transplant programs in the United States have criteria for deciding who lives and who dies. As noted Dr. Arthur Caplan of the Johns Hopkins medical ethics in New York, practically every one includes "religious" factors, such as the family's ability to care for the patient. This is not as unreasonable as it may seem. Unless the state is willing to take responsibility for a patient, the "lifeboat" rule can be important in protecting a child, by ensuring that his and it not made to suffer unnecessarily. In medical procedures such as heart transplants, the quality of after-care is as important to survival as the skill of the surgeon. Even with the best care, things

can go horribly wrong. With inadequate care they almost certainly will. There are facts worse than death, and slow miserable death — the kind that Barney Clark and other artificial heart volunteers have suffered — is one. Conditions necessary to prevent that fate, including competent parents, are reasonable conditions for transplant.

But there are selection criteria that have little to do with averting suffering or of ensuring the patient's survival. The real offense is not Loma Linda's criterion 8. It is criterion 5, a "normal neurological evaluation." Under this rule, mild retardation or even, say, a hearing defect can mean a death sentence. Neurological normality does not necessarily reflect the baby's chances for survival. It is, instead, a quality-of-life judgment. Quality of life has long been used in deciding who gets scarce, life-giving treatment. In the early days of kidney dialysis, you needed a brace, a bank account and, maybe, a dependent baby to get dialysis. In the late 1960s, the average kidney dialysis patient was 30 to 45, white, working and head of household, i.e., mostly male. This kind of thing caused quite a fuss. It erupted with particular violence at the Seattle Artificial Kidney Center, where the "God squad" that reviewed candidates for the few available kidney dialysis machines. The Pacific Northwest was the saying at the time, was no place for a Thoreau.

If the "game" by that "expert group of former national security officials" at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies is an indication of what passes for strategic thinking in Washington these days we are in trouble. May I point out a few fallacies? First, the players seem to have been oblivious of the fact that the purpose of terrorism, as it has been defined by masters of the art from Bakunin to Abu Nidal, is quite simply, to terrorize — or, as was actually the case in the Georgetown game, to cause the opposition to be "carnaged and vengeful" and to react accordingly. As Moscow's neo-Leninists have had the tendency to boast after our bombing of Libya, they made their gains from our "retaliation" and not from the terrorism that provoked it.

Second, General Eisenhower used to tell those of us who "gamed out" possible German moves at European Theater of Operations headquarters 40 years ago, "If you can properly define a problem, you are already half way toward solving it" — another way of saying that if you want to win a game you had better know what game you are playing. For a strategist to rejoice because he has knocked out a "Colonel Qaddafi" is like a player dressed in football gear charging onto a baseball diamond and thinking he has won points by knocking out the shortstop while the man on third is dashing for home plate.

Third, as item of ignorance that could



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Strategy of Terrorism
Regarding "Lessons of a War Game: It Matters Which Gun Is Smoking" (June 7) by Philip Geyher.

If the "game" by that "expert group of former national security officials" at the Georgetown Center for Strategic and International Studies is an indication of what passes for strategic thinking in Washington these days we are in trouble. May I point out a few fallacies? First, the players seem to have been oblivious of the fact that the purpose of terrorism, as it has been defined by masters of the art from Bakunin to Abu Nidal, is quite simply, to terrorize — or, as was actually the case in the Georgetown game, to cause the opposition to be "carnaged and vengeful" and to react accordingly. As Moscow's neo-Leninists have had the tendency to boast after our bombing of Libya, they made their gains from our "retaliation" and not from the terrorism that provoked it.

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Third, as item of ignorance that could

have been removed by a bit of homework on current intelligence reports is the fallacy that the risks we would run were we to attack Syria militarily would be the possibility of a Soviet response. This is pure nonsense. There is nothing the Soviets would like better — unless, of course, we would attack Iran, thereby really giving them what they want.

As any CIA expert on Soviet affairs could have explained to the players, the Russians would win their points from the mere fact of our attack, knowing that we couldn't consolidate a victory, and that when we withdrew we would leave behind an Islamic world more hostile to us than it already is.

Surely there is at least one Sovietologist at the Georgetown Center capable of reminding the players that Soviet strategy, since Lenin estimated it 60 years ago, has been to rely on our vulnerabilities rather than their strengths, our loss of territory rather than their gaining it, and our losing friends rather than their winning them. Had those Georgetown players acted on their "rational" decision to retaliate against Libya they would be, to use their own game parlance, "playing right into the opponent's hand."

MILES COPELAND,
Oxford, England.

Doublethink on Liberty

Regarding "Status of Liberty View" \$25,000 for 4th of July (June 7) by Philip Geyher.

What price liberty? \$25,000? \$50,000? \$200,000? Cheap. You want to see the statue? I'll tell you.

"Entrepreneurial spirit?" Or greed?

God, when you think of all the money that could have been made during the great periods of immigration, when millions were able to look at the statue for free, it is downright embarrassing.

On another matter: More and more I read that "The U.S. is getting fed up with Europe." What kind of proposition is that? It's like saying you're fed up with water or breathing. Europe exists. It is part of the planet. The United States is fed up with it is not having its own way. Europe is not some sort of Disneyland fun fair that exists or ceases to exist at America's whim. It is full of people who work hard, raise families, deal with problems like taxes and unemployment, changing the baby and getting dinner ready, paying the mortgage and doing the shopping, dealing with in-laws and managing the budget, and so forth.

Europe has been around a long time and Europeans generally are an experienced and mature lot and have a very sharp perception and appreciation of the ways and whereof of human behavior. More so than Americans. By contrast, we Americans would seem to be very immature indeed when we psyche out the propping up provided by such adolescent conceits as "getting fed up" and that other silly business, "walking tall."

If the self-portrait the United States is so unconsciously drawing, stroke by stroke, day after day in America today, then I have been living with illusion. This is some new America and I can't recognize it.

FRANKLYN WEBBER,
Paris.

A Newspaper of Peace Dies, Killed by Beirut's Long War

By Robin Mannoock

BEIRUT — Bearded gunmen used to check the credentials of visitors to the Daily Star in West Beirut. Some carried bodyguards. Now those precautions no longer are needed. Last month the Daily Star, by then a newspaper appearing weekly, folded.

For the 30 years, fighting around the old offices of the Daily Star and its Arabic-language stablemate, al-Hayat, fought them to close on Dec. 6, 1975. Eight years later, on Dec. 6, 1983, the

MEANWHILE

Daily Star was reborn. "Today we begin again," said a front page headline over a photograph of the publisher, Jamil Maymon, in the future of Lebanon.

But dominating that front page was the picture of the horror-struck face of a victim of a car bombing in Beirut. An ominous portent. For the next 30 months, terrorism, kidnapping and street fighting were the never-ending fare of the readers of the Daily Star.

The Daily Star that reappeared in 1983 was ambitious. It aimed to become a high-quality, English-language daily for the entire Middle East, since Beirut is the only city in the Arab world boasting anything resembling a free press. To that end the newspaper hired more than two dozen reporters and editors, many imported from Britain and the United States. The first two months were good ones, with circulation and advertising both hitting prepublication goals. Then came the seizure of West Beirut by Moslem militias on Feb. 6, 1984.

The Daily Star's offices were in a neighborhood that came under furious bombardment by the Lebanese Army. Staff members had to seek refuge in alleys and basements and rockets whistled overhead. But a four-page issue appeared later that morning, after the shelling ceased, and the Daily Star never missed an edition, even though in the streets below Moslem gunmen battled, and snatched the office windows with bullet holes. Again, stories and editorials were written in hallways. That June the photographer Adnan Karaki was killed by a shell while on assignment.

I joined the Daily Star two weeks after the militia took over West Beirut. The battle prompted urgent requests for staff to leave for Cyprus aboard helicopters of the U.S. 6th Fleet. Among the evacuees was the editor, Nizar Jawadeh. Peter Grimes, Mr. Jawadeh's able deputy, fought like a man possessed to hold the Daily Star together its first year.

Quality was not sacrificed, even though most of the remaining editors and reporters were young Lebanese with little experience and varying abilities to write English. Much of the local copy needed to be rewritten to be fit to print, and word counts of 12 hours or more were the norm. Power cuts were a daily occur-

rence, and stories had to be written by the light of candles and flashlights when the newspaper's own generator broke down. Telephones were unreliable at best, and at times were cut off completely. Even so, visiting correspondents were astonished that a daily newspaper of such caliber could be produced in a city, battered and divided by war.

Beirut airport was closed in February and remained shut for six months, ending hopes of reaching readers outside Lebanon. The U.S. Marines, whose ill-starred stay in Beirut had boosted daily circulation by several hundred copies, abandoned their bunkers for the safety of the fleet offshore. They were among the first of what became a stream of foreign readers to quit Lebanon. The bank providing the newspaper with a line of credit collapsed. Advertising shrank to a trickle. Each day brought rumors that closure was imminent. The Daily Star was fighting for its life.

Until last month that battle never ceased. But the lawlessness in West Beirut emptied the city of its foreigners, and Lebanon's economic collapse took its toll. It cost 5.377 Lebanese pounds to buy a dollar the day publication resumed in 1983. During the paper's last week the dollar was trading at 54 pounds.

Staff cuts failed to stanch the financial losses. Last September the Daily Star became the Daily Star Week in Review, put out with no more than the skeleton staff needed to revive a daily if better times made this possible. Throughout, the newspaper bowed to a nonsectarian and nonpartisan policy and was read on both sides of the Green Line that divides Beirut. But the editorial voice was not muted, especially in its outspoken denunciation of war and the anarchy that was strangling Beirut.

When fundamentalist Shiite gunmen hijacked Trans World Airways Flight 847 from Athens last summer, militia men each day collected 40 copies of the newspaper for their American hostages. After their release, one hostage described the Daily Star as a ray of sunshine during long days in captivity. One reason was that the newspaper devoted its editorials during the ordeal to keeping the hostages informed on the issues surrounding the hijacking. The following day the hostages' spokesman would repeat points made by the newspaper.

The Daily Star certainly will resume publication one day. Its founder, Kamal Doukhan, was assassinated at his writing desk in 1966. His widow, Salma el-Bissar-Doukhan, took over as publisher of the newspaper until 1975 and the present publisher is her son. So a great deal of family pride resides in the Daily Star.

But when the Daily Star will resume publication no one can foresee. Meanwhile, a voice of sanity and decency has been silenced. International Herald Tribune.



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ARTS / LEISURE

New Hermès: Horsey House Takes a Different Tack

PARIS — Britain's Princess Anne was the guest of honor Sunday for the running of the Prix de Diane, a race that the house of Hermès has sponsored for five years at the Chantilly racetrack north of Paris. The event, which included a parade of old carriages and lunch for a thousand, was part of the renaissance of Hermès, an august but staid house whose reputation for years rested on scarves and extravagant prices.

Since Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès took over in 1978 the house has seen an aggressive campaign of expansion and renovation, which is bearing fruit. Dumas-Hermès, 48, is the fifth generation in a business

founded in 1837 by Thierry Hermès, a craftsman who specialized in harnesses — hence the house's strongly equestrian image. With the advent of the automobile, the family foresaw a decline in the equestrian trade and diversified into

HEBE DORSEY

leather goods, from writing cases to briefcases and bags. Hermès still has a saddle department, though, and sells about 450 a year. Most are plain, but they can be custom-made in alligator or other leathers. Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès joined the house 20 years ago and,

at the death of his father, Robert Dumas-Hermès, he was named president. There are two other branches of the family — the Puch-Hermès and the Germain-Hermès, all actively involved in the business.

Dumas-Hermès talks at lightning speed, punctuating his sentences with fighting gestures. He is proud of his achievements and prompt to give credit to the team spirit of the house. Unlike his father and uncle, who looked like old-fashioned bankers, he is relaxed and easygoing, and on a first-name basis with his employees.

Since taking over, he has considerably expanded the family empire. Hermès goods were once sold only at the original shop on Rue du Faubourg Saint-Hippolyte and in airports. Dumas-Hermès has opened 200 boutiques, of which 158 are franchised; the others belong to the company. The latest one was opened in Dallas's Highland Park area in November. The New York boutique is the most successful after the original Paris shop, Dumas-Hermès said. Japan, where Hermès is in association with the Seibu department stores, is also an important market, he said.

Most of the boutiques were decorated by Dumas-Hermès's wife, Reza, who led an architecture firm before marrying. She has interpreted the Hermès image with a strict and luxurious yet lighter and younger hand. For the walls of the newly redecorated jewelry department in Hermès's Paris shop, she used 122 ostrich skins dyed a subtle gray.

Dumas-Hermès credits the revival of the house to a clever use of the Hermès scarves, which have been rediscovered in recent years. Everybody, including Britain's Queen Elizabeth II, used to wear them in a stodgy habashka style. Now they are wrapped around the neck, hair and waist in dozens of ways, thanks

to a little booklet developed under Dumas-Hermès: "How to Wear Your Hermès Scarf."

"It was an instant success," especially in the United States, Dumas-Hermès said, "because you know how much Americans love to be told 'How-to.'"

The company produces 12 meticulously researched scarf designs every year and has a collection of more than 750 designs, with a strong accent on horsey themes. The scarves have long been Hermès's best seller; about 400,000 are sold every year. "It takes one year to make a scarf and requires enormous research," said Dumas-Hermès.

The house employs 15 free-lance artists, often book illustrators or museum employees. "Some are specialized in nautical subjects, others in animals," Dumas-Hermès said. "One of them used to work for the Jardin des Plantes and is now working on a beautiful lion scarf."

Other designs have included feathers, nautical themes and the Statue of Liberty, produced this year.

Under Dumas-Hermès, the Hermès image has been advertised more aggressively, starting with an ad showing a Hermès scarf on a girl in jeans. "Remember, this was in 1979 and it was a shock," he said. Dumas-Hermès expanded the range of products and introduced a number of reasonably priced items, mostly for the home. Among them are kitchen and garden aprons, gardening gloves and tools, porcelain dishes, printed cotton dining sets, and blankets wrapped in handsome burly bags with the Hermès insignia.

The house's ready-to-wear, which two decades ago was consid-

ered the best sportswear in town, had been declining until six years ago, when Dumas-Hermès hired a 19-year-old designer, Eric Bergh, who is giving the collection a new lease on life.

Many Hermès classics, notably the handbags, were upgraded and now come in many sizes and colors, including a bright blue ostrich. "We even launched a colorful Kelly," Dumas-Hermès said. The Kelly bag was named after Princess Grace, whose favorite it was for years.

The layout and decor of the main store have been subtly changed. The old horse touches — harnesses, saddles, stirrups and such — are still there but there is more light and color all through the store. The perfume counter at the entrance is

new. The men's department includes many leisure clothes, including colorful jogging suits.

The windows, once one of Hermès's main attractions thanks to the decorator Annie Besnault, who spent 50 years at the house, are once again traffic stoppers. Besnault's successor is her former assistant, Lella Menchari, who has inherited her mentor's whimsical and poetic sense.

The Hermès legacy can be seen on the third floor, where the company keeps a museum that can be visited upon request. The collection of paintings and artifacts, gathered by Dumas-Hermès's grandfather, Emile Hermès, includes a pair of stirrups that belonged to Charlemagne III.



Jean-Louis Dumas-Hermès and a non-stodgy suggestion for how to wear Hermès's "Napoleon" scarf.



Tough act to follow.

Finding Room for the Stone Guest in Washington

By Robert Green

WASHINGTON — Like many U.S. capitals, Washington is a city overflowing with monuments, and there will soon be no room. Most groups sponsoring new statues want them placed prominently in the long, grassy Mall that runs from the Capitol building past the White House to the Potomac River. The area already has the Washington Monument, the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials and the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

But many Washingtonians say that the beauty of the Mall is its open, parklike space, and that tree space must be preserved.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill that would ban new monuments from the Mall unless the subject were of major significance. The Senate is expected to take up a similar bill soon.

Besides presidential memorials, foreigners are prominent on pedestals around town. In addition to Churchill, whose statue stands with one foot on the grounds of the British Embassy and the other on American soil, they include Christopher Columbus, Joan of Arc, the South American liberators Simon Bolívar and José de San Martín, Benito Juárez of Mexico and Tarsus Shevchenko, a Ukrainian poet.

Some enduring memorials, like Samuel Hahnemann's, are familiar only to a well-informed few.

One such is "The Temperance

Fountain" on Pennsylvania Avenue, a Washington landmark since 1883. This statue of a water crane was donated by Henry Cogswell, a philanthropic testator who wanted a fountain so that passersby could slake their thirst on pure water instead of liquor. The water has

been turned off for decades but statue remains. According to legend, a group of friends used to gather there one year and, standing on one leg, the crane, would make a toast: "Temperance, I'll drink to that, before adjourning to a nearby

bar."

Washington planners say the city

is overcrowded with monuments — more than 400, many commemorating obscure people or events — and there will soon be no room.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Coke Agrees to Buy BCI Bottlers

The Associated Press
ANTA — Coca-Cola Co. today said it had reached an agreement to buy BCI Bottling Corp. for about \$1 billion.

The deal, which was announced by the company's president, Donald R. Keough, would create a new bottling company, BCI Bottling Co., which would own and operate the BCI bottling plants in the U.S. and Canada. The deal was subject to approval by the boards of both companies.

Business PLC Says Tax Profit Rose 1% in First Half

Guinness PLC, the largest brewing and distilling company in Ireland, said Monday that its profit in the first half of 1986 rose 1% to \$59.5 million.

Guinness PLC, which is listed on the London Stock Exchange, said its profit for the first half of 1986 was \$59.5 million, up from \$58.5 million in the same period last year. The company's revenue for the first half of 1986 was \$1.1 billion, up from \$1.05 billion in the same period last year.

AMONDS: Antwerp's Trading District Is Changing

Antwerp's trading district is undergoing a major restructuring, according to a report from the city's mayor. The report says that the city is planning to build a new trading district, which will be located in the city's center. The new district will be built on the site of the old district, which was destroyed by a fire in 1985.

Link to Purchase Bingo Clubs

The Rank Organisation, a British company, has announced that it has acquired a 50% stake in the Bingo Club Group, a company that owns and operates bingo clubs in the U.S. and Canada. The Rank Organisation said that it plans to use the acquisition as a stepping stone to enter the U.S. and Canadian markets.

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Grand Met Chief Rejects Bid for Intercontinental

The Associated Press
LONDON — Grand Metropolitan PLC chairman, Stanley Crutwell, has rejected a \$500-million offer for the Los Angeles-based Trifactor Holdings Ltd. for Intercontinental Hotels Corp., a Grand Metropolitan spokesman said Monday.

The Intercontinental Hotels chain is a 74-year-old business and not for sale, the spokesman said. The Intercontinental chain of 96 hotels controlled \$776 million (\$570 million), or 6.7 percent, of Grand Metropolitan's \$5.5-billion in revenue in the year ended Sept. 30, 1985, he said.

Grand Met acquired the Intercontinental chain in 1981. The American World Airways for \$500 million in 1981.

IBM Offers New Models Of Midsize Computers

The Associated Press
NEW YORK — International Business Machines Corp. today announced new models of its System 36 and System 38 as well as a way for the two kinds of computers to communicate with each other.

The improvements, which analysts said were the biggest by IBM in its midrange in three years, should give the computer giant renewed strength against competitors such as Digital Equipment Corp., the analysts said.

Competitors have made gains against the world's largest computer company by exploiting the incompatibility of various IBM machines.

These announcements give our customers the ability to connect systems across the IBM product line," Edward Lucante, an IBM vice president and group executive of the Information Systems Group, said.

IBM's System 36 and System 38 are the company's "intermediate" computers — bigger than personal computers but smaller than mainframes. People who use them sit at remote terminals or work stations.

IBM said the three new models of its System 36 increase the system's overall performance by up to 40 percent for data processing and up to 100 percent for other jobs in the office.

The three new models of the more powerful System 38 include one, the smallest, that is 30 percent faster and 30 percent cheaper than the smallest one in the current System 38 line, IBM said.

A new program called Advanced Peer-to-Peer Networking allows the System 36 and System 38 to communicate with each other in an office network without relying on a bigger IBM mainframe as a host.

ComputerLand System

ComputerLand Corp. introduced its own IBM-compatible computer system Monday to boost its position in the computer store retail industry. Reuters reported from Hayward, California.

The system, called ComputerLand's Business Computing System, was designed and produced through its South Korean subsidiary, Oreswest Technology Ltd.

The system will be sold and serviced at all 400 ComputerLand stores in the United States.

THE EUROMARKETS

Hopes for More Rate Cuts Help to Give Bonds a Boost

By David Rees
Reuters
LONDON — Eurobonds closed generally higher Monday, continuing Friday's late gains. The market was buoyed by increasing confidence that U.S. economic growth has remained sluggish, opening the way for further interest-rate cuts, dealers said.

The EIB's \$250-million, 74-percent, 10-year bond issue, priced at 99 1/2, closed around total fees of 2 percent.

Also closing around total fees was the \$100 million in 8 1/2 percent, 10-year bonds for DBL Bank, 99 percent owned by the West German government.

Dealers said the EIB issue, which at launch yielded about 4 1/2 basis points above comparable U.S. Treasury bonds, appeared a little tightly priced. The dealers added that some investors may have been discouraged because it pays less than an 8-percent coupon.

Prudential Financial Corp. launched a \$150-million, 7 1/2 percent, five-year bond issue, while Hudson's Bay Co. issued \$60 million in 10 percent, five-year bonds.

With the Banque de France's rate cut boosting confidence that other European nations' rates may also be set to ease, dealers reported strong demand for new issues of DM and European currency unit bonds.

Floating-rate notes, meanwhile, closed little changed.

Germany Invites 16 Foreign-Held Banks Into Unit

Reuters
FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank has invited 16 foreign-owned banks incorporated in West Germany to join the Federal Loan Consortium, a Bundesbank directorate member, Claus Kohler, told a press conference Monday. The names of the banks were not disclosed.

Six Japanese banks were among those invited. They must advise the Bundesbank by June 25 whether they will take part in the consortium, which underwrites domestic bonds for the West German federal government, federal post office and federal railways.

Banks in the group receive a set quota of bonds and ensure that they are placed long-term — for at least a year. For this service they receive the bonds with a price discount of 1 1/2 percent, making the business highly lucrative.

Canada Indicator Up 0.9%
Reuters
OTTAWA — Canada's composite leading indicator rose 0.9 percent in March, to 172.3, after a 1.1 percent advance in April. Statistics Canada said Monday.

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Renault Plans Layoffs in '86

Reuters
PARIS — Renault, the French government-owned automaker, plans at least 850 layoffs this year as it restructures production lines and at its headquarters, labor representatives said Monday.

Gerard Maitene, the secretary of the Central Works Committee, said that the 850 were in the first wave of layoffs in a drive announced by the company to reduce the work force to 75,000 by the end of the year, from 84,500 at the end of 1985.

The company had said that job reduction could be achieved by early retirements, voluntary repatriation incentives for immigrant workers and voluntary departures. But the latest estimates indicate that a gap of 2,500 between the number expected to leave voluntarily and the reductions sought by management, other labor officials said.

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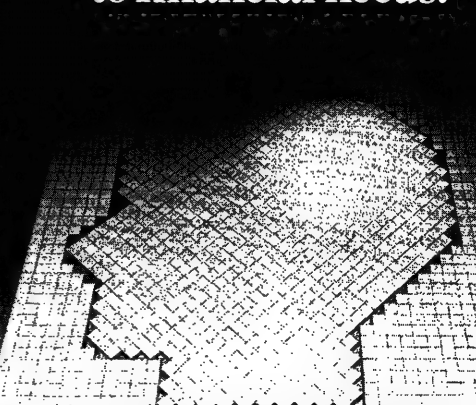
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Monday's NYSE Closing

Prices include the nationwide prices as in the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

(Continued)

Stock	Chg.	Yld.	P/E	High	Low	Close
IBM	+	4.5	12.5	125.00	124.00	124.50
AT&T	+	5.5	15.0	55.00	54.00	54.50
GE	+	6.0	18.0	30.00	29.00	29.50
Westinghouse	+	5.0	14.0	25.00	24.00	24.50
General Electric	+	6.0	18.0	30.00	29.00	29.50
Rockwell International	+	4.0	10.0	40.00	39.00	39.50
Boeing	+	5.0	12.0	45.00	44.00	44.50
Lockheed	+	4.0	11.0	35.00	34.00	34.50
Northrop	+	3.0	9.0	25.00	24.00	24.50
Grumman	+	2.0	8.0	20.00	19.00	19.50
McDonnell Douglas	+	3.0	9.0	25.00	24.00	24.50
Raytheon	+	2.0	8.0	20.00	19.00	19.50
Hughes Aircraft	+	1.0	7.0	15.00	14.00	14.50
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Bank of France Reduces Key Interest Rate to 7%

PARIS — France cut its key interest rate Monday to 7 percent from 7.25 percent before international monetary talks here this week that may review prospects for further reduction in borrowing costs worldwide.

The cut in the Bank of France money-market intervention rate took French banks by surprise, bankers said. Spokesmen for leading commercial banks said they had no immediate plans to cut their base lending rates, which were lowered to 9.6 percent from 10.1 percent last month.

Senior Finance Ministry and central bank officials of the main industrial nations are at a meeting of an Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development working party on Thursday and Friday.

A statement by the Bank of France said its latest cut, the sixth this year, reflected the franc's continuing strength and further progress in bringing down inflation, which fell to a 2.3 percent annual rate in May. The move would help bring down borrowing costs throughout the economy, the central bank said.

IMF, Argentina Reach Accord To Release 3d Portion of Loan

WASHINGTON — Negotiators for the International Monetary Fund and Argentina have reached a tentative agreement on release of about \$275 million, the third portion of a \$1.4-billion loan approved about two years ago, monetary sources said Monday.

The agreement, which still must be approved by the Argentine government and the IMF board, had been held up by a delay in the completion of the IMF review of the country's economy and other problems. Argentina, with about \$30 billion in foreign debt, cut its runaway inflation by imposing an austerity plan.

German Markets Rally On Election Outcome

FRANKFURT — West German share prices surged and the Deutsche mark rose Monday following the victory of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats in state elections in Lower Saxony. But dealers said some early gains were lost in later trading as markets assessed the narrowness of Sunday's result.

As markets opened, the dollar quickly sold 1 pfennig as dealers scrambled to buy marks. But the U.S. currency then recovered almost half a pfennig, to be set at 2.1949 DM at the midday fixing in Frankfurt.

Share prices rose sharply across the board in a thin market, with many investors reluctant to sell at this stage. The Commerzbank index of 60 leading shares rose nearly 50 points, to 2,065.80.

Bond prices also surged, but by the time official bureau trading started, they were already shedding some of their early gains. Markets had been holding back for weeks ahead of the vote and prices, now surged simply because the elections were over, dealers noted.

Japanese Industrial Production Reported Unchanged in April

TOKYO — Japan's seasonally adjusted industrial-production index was unchanged in April from a preliminary 121.7, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Monday.

The revised April index was unchanged from March, when it fell 0.2 percent from a month earlier. The revised unadjusted April index fell 0.4 percent from a year earlier, after a 1.9 percent year-to-year rise in March.

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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Revival of Commodity Prices Not Expected

By Kenneth N. Gilpin
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After four consecutive monthly declines, the 0.6-percent increase in wholesale prices during May served as a reminder that inflation, or at least some semblance of it, is still with us.

However, future gains are likely to be modest, economists and industry analysts say, because commodity prices, which started to sag in 1981 and have continued to fall ever since, are not likely to stage a comeback soon.

"There may be some nominal increase in prices this year because of the decline in the dollar," said Ronald Duncan, chief of the commodity studies and projections division at the World Bank. "But we are looking at pretty flat prices in real terms for the next three to four years."

The fact that commodity prices remain very soft is good news for consumers but is extremely burdensome for the corporate sector.

"When you are looking at no price increases for a wide range of products, with interest rates at these levels, the cost of carrying inventories becomes extremely high," said Alan Greenspan, chairman of Townsend-Greene & Co., the economic forecasting and consulting concern. "Those costs have been a major factor in keeping the economy exceptionally soft."

For a while earlier this year, it did seem that the prices of some basic commodities might be staging a comeback. But oil prices, which plummeted to \$10 a barrel and then rose to \$17, are sliding again. So are wheat and corn contracts, which briefly surged after the Chernobyl nuclear disaster in the Soviet Union.

Those events, which rattled the credit markets and created optimism on major commodity exchanges, temporarily defied conditions that have sent stocks of most commodities soaring throughout the decade.

Spurred by the rapid rise in prices during the 1970s, countries around the world have spent billions of dollars on programs meant to churn out more oil, more wheat and more corn. As a consequence, producers are sitting on supplies and excess capacity that will take years to reduce.

"There will always be something — a drought, a strike — that will cause prices to jump up," said Joseph C. Wyman, director of futures research at Shearson Lehman Brothers. "But collectively there is no reason to assume today that there are tight supply conditions

forthcoming in major commodities that would lead to a sustainable, significant price increase."

The outlook might not be so rosy — or so grim, depending on one's point of view — if the way countries, companies and individuals use commodities had remained unchanged. But over the past few years demand patterns have shifted.

"There have been some longer-term changes in economic structure that have tended to reduce the intensity of commodity consumption

nomies at W.R. Grace & Co.," and we expect that total wheat and coarse grain inventories will be equal to 23 percent of total world utilization or about two months of supply. Traditionally that level is very high."

But the increase in supply is not the main reason stocks are so large, said Barbara Insel, a former project officer at the World Bank and author of a forthcoming book on agriculture.

"The global recession of the early 1980s has depressed demand,"

"In large parts of the world . . . everybody has money problems, and that cuts down on what they can buy."

— Barbara Insel, former World Bank officer

relative to total output," said Norman R. Klath, vice president and economist at the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. "Today it takes fewer commodities to achieve growth of 3 percent in the industrial world than it did 10 years ago."

Changes in production technology — substitution and miniaturization, for example — have cut the commodity component for finished goods considerably. But demand has also been affected by continued sluggish growth in major consuming countries, most notably in Europe, which buys more than half of the world's nonoil commodities.

"To the extent that Europe's expansion continues to be less than robust, that suggests we are not on the eve of a strong rebound in commodity prices," Mr. Klath said.

Among major commodity groups, the largest oversupply exists in the agricultural sector.

"This month marks the end of the world crop year," said Mark C. Dodd, director of commodity so-

she said. "In large parts of the world, Latin America for example, everybody has money problems, and that cuts down on what they can buy."

She and others say grain stocks are likely to remain very large for some time to come.

"People have come to look at the 1974-80 period, when there was a shortage, as the way things normally have been," she said. "But the fact of the matter is that period was the anomaly. The long-term historical trend has been for constantly increasing grain production."

Producers of primary metals such as copper, tin and lead are also confronted with huge supplies.

"This is the longest period that copper prices have remained this depressed," said James F. Hill, a vice president and corporate spokesman at the Newmont Mining Co., "and structural changes in the market have caused it. There is too much capacity in the United States, and offshore, lower cost

producers are taking the market. Copper is not only in oversupply, but Brazil's capacity to produce has raised production levels to a point where the surplus between 1973 and 1980 is now being absorbed."

Demand for lead, Bank's Mr. Duncan said, is also soft. And although the Aluminum Co. of America is trying to expand its market, production is expanding, and prices are weak.

"There could be some that distort the market," Patrick Ryan, editor of Metals Week, a publication that follows developments in the industry. "But long-term, there is a chance of a price recovery."

Through May, a 100-commodity price index, normally annualized, had fallen 8 percent from a year ago.

The outlook for oil prices has started to slip, but bright prospects for natural gas prices are still in the air.

"The bounce in the recently is just gasoline," said Philip K. Verleger, senior policy economist at the Energy Information Administration in Washington. "Because of production cuts in Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Egypt, Malaysia and the rest of the world, the price of oil has risen to a level not seen before, but it is not there before, Mr. Verleger said."

"Starting some major price rises," he said, "we will see a bounce in the price of oil, but it will be in the next five years or so."

KOREANS: Trying Specialization in Microchip

(Continued from first finance page)

course. Samsung has begun producing chips for use in microcomputers and telecommunications equipment, as well as simpler chips for basic consumer products.

Hyundai, the third major investor in chip production, sold its research facility in California earlier this year, reportedly at a loss of \$40 million. The company now will concentrate on a narrower range of products than previously planned, according to industry sources.

None of this, however, is to the exclusion of the high-risk end of the industry. Both Samsung and Goldstar currently are working on

prototypes of a one-megabit chip, which holds 1,048,576 bits of information, more than four times as many as the current generation of 256K devices. The results of these efforts are expected to be unveiled later this year or early in 1987.

In addition, the government recently launched a research-and-development center to encourage joint private-sector efforts to develop a four-megabit chip, which now is being developed in Japan.

South Korea's chief difficulty in such ventures has been its financing. As soon as the nation develops the ability to produce a chip, it seems, the industry's leaders have begun

to offer a more sophisticated product.

More devastating has been the market's cycles. Samsung produced 256K chips over the past year just as world demand for semiconductors was plunging. South Korea's concern is that it will be hit harder than most, and because they have not established their places in the market.

Although chip export quantities rose in 1985, by 18 percent in value, the government-funded Korea Institute for Economics and Technology.

"Prices went down much more than we assumed and much more than all industry forecast," Lee Kyung Tan, a senior manager at the institute, said.

With demand now rising, however, chip-makers here are making substantial gains in the market. Min of Goldstar said its company's exports will soon triple, to \$40 million.

Industrywide, the institute says, sales of 37 per cent overseas sales, to \$1.45 billion, though most of that will be in the form of relatively inexpensive chips contained in consumer products and other products.

Despite a widespread optimism, manufacturers up and down the peninsula last year's difficulties. Chief among them is to develop a stronger of the global market's demand.

"Some measure of coordination between finance, research and marketing is desperately required," said a senior executive at Goldstar.

South Korea's manufacturers expected to continue to seek U.S. companies, and to gain access to technology, to develop marketing outlets in the United States.

The most prominent now is Goldstar, which is 40 percent owned by American phone & Telegraph Co. AT&T consumes nearly half of Goldstar's semiconductor output this year, according to Goldstar officials.



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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Firms in New York Trading, Closes Mixed in Europe

Copyright by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar edged up Monday in New York in lackluster trading after closing mixed in Europe.
 In New York, the dollar closed at 2.2180 Deutsche marks, up from 2.2095 at Friday's close; at 166.25 yen, up from 165.30; at 7.0750 French francs, up from 7.0520; and at 1.8383 Swiss francs, up from 1.8220.
 The British pound closed at \$1.5055, down from Friday's close of \$1.5230.
 Traders said market sentiment

was governed by concern over central bank intervention.
 They said dollar trading in the short term was likely to be directionless, given concerns that West Germany or Japan would step in to prevent any sharp appreciation of the mark or yen.
 In London, the dollar closed at 2.2005 Deutsche marks, an easing from Friday's close of 2.2043, and at 165.45 yen, a slight firming from 165.30 yen.
 The British pound closed at \$1.5235, almost unchanged from \$1.5345 at Friday's close.

London Dollar Rates			
Currency	Unit	Rate	Change
Deutsche mark	100	2.2005	+0.0042
Swiss franc	100	1.8220	+0.0163
Japanese yen	100	165.45	+0.15
French franc	100	7.0750	+0.22
British pound	100	1.5235	-0.0180

"The market has been just sitting back and seeing what the central banks are up to," one dealer in London said. "We have a political dollar, which makes it hard to trade."

Another said, "People are wary about driving the dollar lower because of fears that the central banks would intervene, especially at 165 yen and 217 marks."
 "The market is looking for some sort of clear reason to sell the dollar. Without that, it looks like movements will remain directionless."
 Earlier in other European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 2.1949 DM, down from 2.2206 at Friday's fixing, and at 7.0095 French francs, down from 7.0795.
 (Reuters, IHT)

Liebeler Named To Head ITC

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has designated Susan W. Liebeler to be chairman of the U.S. International Trade Commission, the White House said Monday.
 If confirmed, by the Senate, Ms. Liebeler would succeed Paul Stern, Ms. Liebeler, 43, has been acting ITC vice chairman since April 1984.
 The ITC is an independent U.S. agency that investigates trade complaints and makes recommendations to the government.
 (Reuters, IHT)

DENMARK: A True 'Nordic Bourse' in the World

(Continued from first finance page)
 that falling inflation and the generally strong performance of the Danish economy pointed to a favorable environment for Copenhagen share prices.

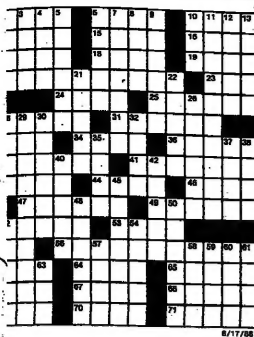
Given all that, however, such analysts as Privatbanken's Peter Loeckke caution outsiders about investing in Danish stocks.
 "Equities are rather speculative," Mr. Loeckke said. "You should buy stock in small amounts and do it carefully."
 Single traders of more than 3 million kroner on the open market are rare, and nothing can be worse than trying to shop around for a deal, he said.

"Denmark is a small country, so if you have a foreign bank or broker calling around, in five minutes everyone will know about it," Mr. Loeckke said. "Go to one bank or dealer. Don't ruin your own market."
 Although analysts expect a more open market next year, the theoretical possibility for insider dealing exists and the probability grows with along with the market volume and number of actors.
 Mr. Jensen of Den Danske Bank calls insider trading, which is not forbidden by law, "the most dangerous threat" for the Copenhagen market.
 Apart from the relatively small

volume of shares traded, there is no way to track the market, as most companies do not have a computer, as Danish companies do.
 For the money market, analysts say, Denmark remains an interesting market for foreign investors.
 Although little or nothing gets an adjustment of the chronic Danish balance-of-payments deficit creates an incentive to keep prices somewhat above the level, for instance, on Danish instruments.
 "Bonds are a safe haven," said Mr. Pausen of Saxo Bank.

Monday's OTC Prices									
NASDAQ INDEX as of 3:00 p.m. New York time									
Via The Associated Press									
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	100	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.
A									
IBM	120.00	119.00	119.50	-0.50	4.50	100.00	119.50	119.00	-0.50
Microsoft	100.00	99.00	99.50	-0.50	5.00	100.00	99.50	99.00	-0.50
Apple	80.00	79.00	79.50	-0.50	6.00	100.00	79.50	79.00	-0.50
Oracle	60.00	59.00	59.50	-0.50	7.00	100.00	59.50	59.00	-0.50
Unisys	40.00	39.00	39.50	-0.50	8.00	100.00	39.50	39.00	-0.50
QED	20.00	19.00	19.50	-0.50	9.00	100.00	19.50	19.00	-0.50
QED	10.00	9.00	9.50	-0.50	10.00	100.00	9.50	9.00	-0.50
QED	5.00	4.00	4.50	-0.50	11.00	100.00	4.50	4.00	-0.50
QED	2.00	1.00	1.50	-0.50	12.00	100.00	1.50	1.00	-0.50
QED	1.00	0.50	0.75	-0.25	13.00	100.00	0.75	0.50	-0.25
QED	0.50	0.25	0.37	-0.13	14.00	100.00	0.37	0.25	-0.13
QED	0.25	0.12	0.19	-0.06	15.00	100.00	0.19	0.12	-0.06
QED	0.12	0.06	0.09	-0.03	16.00	100.00	0.09	0.06	-0.03
QED	0.06	0.03	0.04	-0.02	17.00	100.00	0.04	0.03	-0.02
QED	0.03	0.01	0.02	-0.01	18.00	100.00	0.02	0.01	-0.01
QED	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	19.00	100.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	27.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	32.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	34.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	36.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	37.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	38.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	39.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	41.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	43.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	44.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	45.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	48.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	49.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	51.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	54.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	57.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	58.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	59.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	60.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	61.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	62.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	65.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	70.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	71.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	72.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	73.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	74.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	75.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	76.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	77.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	79.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	80.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	81.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	84.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	85.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	86.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	87.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	88.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	89.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	90.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	91.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	92.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	93.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	94.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	96.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	97.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	98.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	99.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
QED	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Monday's AMEX Closing									
Yields include the nationwide prices as of the closing on Wall Street and are not reflected in the trading activity.									
Via The Associated Press									
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Yld.	100	High	Low	3 P.M. Chg.
A									
IBM	120.00	119.00	119.50	-	4.00	100	IBM	120.00	119.00
Apple	110.00	109.00	109.50	-	3.50	100	Apple	110.00	109.00
Microsoft	100.00	99.00	99.50	-	3.00	100	Microsoft	100.00	99.00
Oracle	90.00	89.00	89.50	-	2.50	100	Oracle	90.00	89.00
SAP	80.00	79.00	79.50	-	2.00	100	SAP	80.00	79.00
Sun Microsystems	70.00	69.00	69.50	-	1.50	100	Sun Microsystems	70.00	69.00
Novell	60.00	59.00	59.50	-	1.00	100	Novell	60.00	59.00
Lotus	50.00	49.00	49.50	-	.50	100	Lotus	50.00	49.00
Intuit	40.00	39.00	39.50	-	.50	100	Intuit	40.00	39.00
Visa	30.00	29.00	29.50	-	.50	100	Visa	30.00	29.00
MasterCard	20.00	19.00	19.50	-	.50	100	MasterCard	20.00	19.00
Amex	10.00	9.00	9.50	-	.50	100	Amex	10.00	9.00
Discover	5.00	4.00	4.50	-	.50	100	Discover	5.00	4.00
Bank of America	1.00	.90	.95	-	.05	100	Bank of America	1.00	.90
JP Morgan Chase	.80	.70	.75	-	.05	100	JP Morgan Chase	.80	.70
Wells Fargo	.70	.60	.65	-	.05	100	Wells Fargo	.70	.60
Citigroup	.60	.50	.55	-	.05	100	Citigroup	.60	.50
Goldman Sachs	.50	.40	.45	-	.05	100	Goldman Sachs	.50	.40
Morgan Stanley	.40	.30	.35	-	.05	100	Morgan Stanley	.40	.30
Bank of New York	.30	.20	.25	-	.05	100	Bank of New York	.30	.20
JP Morgan Chase	.20	.10	.15	-	.05	100	JP Morgan Chase	.20	.10
Wells Fargo	.10	.05	.08	-	.05	100	Wells Fargo	.10	.05
Citigroup	.05	.02	.04	-	.05	100	Citigroup	.05	.02
Goldman Sachs	.02	.01	.02	-	.05	100	Goldman Sachs	.02	.01
Morgan Stanley	.01	.00	.01	-	.05	100	Morgan Stanley	.01	.00
Bank of New York	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Bank of New York	.00	.00
JP Morgan Chase	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	JP Morgan Chase	.00	.00
Wells Fargo	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Wells Fargo	.00	.00
Citigroup	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Citigroup	.00	.00
Goldman Sachs	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Goldman Sachs	.00	.00
Morgan Stanley	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Morgan Stanley	.00	.00
Bank of New York	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Bank of New York	.00	.00
JP Morgan Chase	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	JP Morgan Chase	.00	.00
Wells Fargo	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Wells Fargo	.00	.00
Citigroup	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Citigroup	.00	.00
Goldman Sachs	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Goldman Sachs	.00	.00
Morgan Stanley	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Morgan Stanley	.00	.00
Bank of New York	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Bank of New York	.00	.00
JP Morgan Chase	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	JP Morgan Chase	.00	.00
Wells Fargo	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Wells Fargo	.00	.00
Citigroup	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Citigroup	.00	.00
Goldman Sachs	.00	.00	.00	-	.05	100	Goldman Sachs	.00	.00
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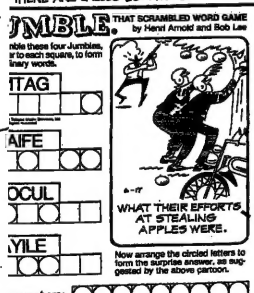


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IT'S THE NORTH RIDE. THE COWS
ARE CALLED ESKIMOOS.



WHAT THEIR EFFORTS
AT STEALING
APPLES WERE.

Now arrange the dried letters
to form the surprise answer, as sug-
gested by the above cartoon.

Answer: (Answers tomorrow)

WEATHER

PE	High	Low	ASIA	High	Low
1	72	68	1	72	68
2	72	68	2	72	68
3	72	68	3	72	68
4	72	68	4	72	68
5	72	68	5	72	68
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65	72	68	65	72	68
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67	72	68	67	72	68
68	72	68	68	72	68
69	72	68	69	72	68
70	72	68	70	72	68
71	72	68	71	72	68

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



BOOKS

THE MAKING OF A MODERN PSYCHIATRIST

By Mark Warren. 276 pages. \$16.95. Doubleday, 245 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10167.

A PSYCHOANALYST'S QUEST

By Richard C. Robertello. 193 pages. \$12.95. St. Martin's Press Inc., 175 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Maya Fine

THERE is nothing "modern" about Mark Warren, despite the title of his book, nor about the state hospital in which he spends his first year as a resident. It is still Bedlam (the author calls it that, to hide the hospital's real name) and our hero seems to have no idea how to treat his deranged patients.

[I am introduced to my patient, a 70-year-old lying naked in a puddle of pee] through the first time he is attacked and beaten (by a woman, an ex-murderer). We observe his rage, depression and fear.

Many of his patients are so dangerous that they clearly need medication. But Max, the budding psychiatrist who is the author's alter ego, rejects his new role. He would like to do "insight-oriented therapy." Even when he realizes that his patients are not getting better, he insists on the "major tool of modern psychiatry, which teaches that most psychoses are related to chemical disturbances in the brain—he has to prescribe them.

Warren writes in almost comic-strip style as he describes Max's frustrations on the job ("AARRRRGGGGHHH!") and his relief through happy encounters with his sexy, alluring nurse. Both become reasonably popular. We are expected to see how much Max has matured and grown at the end of a year of dealing with patients, nurses, colleagues, supervisors and the reality of craziness. Yet what has he learned?

BOOKS

In "A Psychoanalyst's Quest," we enter a different world. Richard Robertello presents a coherent view of what he is doing, as well as a lively account of his adventures in his field. Robertello started out as a classically trained Freudian in the 1950s. Although he has gone through many different stages since then, he firmly believes in the value of theory. He has a solid grounding in what he calls "the science of psychoanalysis: that what happens in one session is predictable from the previous one; that dreams involve a sequential unfolding of the unconscious; that a session has a central theme that makes it cohesive.

Nevertheless he has changed his technique—and some of his theories—radically in the last 30 years. In the 1960s he rebelled against the cold, impersonal science of classical analysis, which he believed often produced a style of dealing with patients face-to-face, rather than from behind the couch, and without fear of revealing his personality.

At the same time, he "discovered" the English psychoanalyst and the Object Relations school led by Melanie Klein, Donald Winnicott and others, who emphasized the infant's need for attachment to the mother and the lasting impact of experiences during the earliest, pre-Oedipal years. He became an administrator and leading interpreter of Heinz Kohut, whose studies of narcissism also focused on mother-child relations in the first year of life.

Robertello believes that over the years his patients have well regarded, often produced an attention that was riveted on them" and the fundamental understanding of their psyches. Like other analysts, he has had the luxury of dealing with people who are not very sick. Not for him the mass of neurotic psychotics who appear in the wards of state hospitals.

"I ask myself during the first session, 'Do I wish to spend a part of this life with this person?'" he writes. This view of choice is a luxury few mortals in a position to enjoy, and Robertello realizes it.

Maya Fine, author of "The Brain Changers," wrote this review for The Washington Post.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IT is certainly a good idea to find a way to lead the game into positional channels and to play to recruit whatever material you gambled, if your mating attack has been stalled. But if backing off gradually is not your forte, it will be hard to avoid mistakes.

This is what happened in the encounter between Grandmasters Ljubomir Ljubovjevic of Yugoslavia and Tony Miles of Britain in the ninth round of the Soviet Cup for World Chess Interbank Financial Telecommunication International Tournament in Braams.

The Yugoslav Attack with 7P-B3, 8Q-Q4, 9R-Q4 and 10P-K4 against the Dragon 19P-B3, 20N-B3, 21P-K3, 22P-K3, 23P-K3, 24P-K3, 25P-K3, 26P-K3, 27P-K3, 28P-K3, 29P-K3, 30P-K3, 31P-K3, 32P-K3, 33P-K3, 34P-K3, 35P-K3, 36P-K3, 37P-K3, 38P-K3, 39P-K3, 40P-K3, 41P-K3, 42P-K3, 43P-K3, 44P-K3, 45P-K3, 46P-K3, 47P-K3, 48P-K3, 49P-K3, 50P-K3, 51P-K3, 52P-K3, 53P-K3, 54P-K3, 55P-K3, 56P-K3, 57P-K3, 58P-K3, 59P-K3, 60P-K3, 61P-K3, 62P-K3, 63P-K3, 64P-K3, 65P-K3, 66P-K3, 67P-K3, 68P-K3, 69P-K3, 70P-K3, 71P-K3, 72P-K3, 73P-K3, 74P-K3, 75P-K3, 76P-K3, 77P-K3, 78P-K3, 79P-K3, 80P-K3, 81P-K3, 82P-K3, 83P-K3, 84P-K3, 85P-K3, 86P-K3, 87P-K3, 88P-K3, 89P-K3, 90P-K3, 91P-K3, 92P-K3, 93P-K3, 94P-K3, 95P-K3, 96P-K3, 97P-K3, 98P-K3, 99P-K3, 100P-K3, 101P-K3, 102P-K3, 103P-K3, 104P-K3, 105P-K3, 106P-K3, 107P-K3, 108P-K3, 109P-K3, 110P-K3, 111P-K3, 112P-K3, 113P-K3, 114P-K3, 115P-K3, 116P-K3, 117P-K3, 118P-K3, 119P-K3, 120P-K3, 121P-K3, 122P-K3, 123P-K3, 124P-K3, 125P-K3, 126P-K3, 127P-K3, 128P-K3, 129P-K3, 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